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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 12, 1918. Temperature 5 a.m. 2 p.m. 56
Humidity 57

January 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 50 48

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.1

7852 日三十一十

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918.

大拜禮 號二十月一英港香

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Trotsky on Democracy's Determination.

London, January 10.
The Times correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Trotsky and his colleagues, on returning from Brest-Litovsk, were joined by a delegation of the Ukrainian Rada which has finally come to terms with the Bolsheviks.

M. Trotsky, at the resumption of pourparlers, reaffirmed that the Russian Democracy will fight to the bitter end rather than be enslaved by Imperialism. It would not be war in the trenches but an uprising of the people with barricades. He insisted on the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

Failure of Negotiations Feared.

London, January 11.
M. Lenin, addressing a secret conference at Petrograd on the subject of demobilisation, expressed fear of the failure of the peace negotiations, and said it was therefore necessary to delay disbanding the Army and to consider measures for the defence of Petrograd.

Enemy Delegates' Speeches.

London, January 11.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, at the plenary sitting at Brest-Litovsk on the 10th inst. Herr von Kuehlmann reviewed the whole course of the negotiations. He said that since the interruption much had happened calculated to create doubt as to the sincere intention of Russia to arrive at the conclusion of a speedy peace with the Quadruple Alliance.

Count Czernin said it was no longer a question of negotiation for a general peace but for a separate peace with Russia. The transfer of the negotiations to neutral territory would give the Entente the desired opportunity to interfere.

Count Czernin continued:—If the Russians are animated by the same intentions as the representatives of the Quadruple Alliance, a result will be attained satisfactory to all. If not, things will take their necessary course, but the responsibility for the war will then fall exclusively on the Russian Delegation.

Telut Pesha and M. Popoff agreed. General Hoffmann stated:—I have before me a number of wireless messages and an appeal signed by representatives of the Russian Government and Army Command Party containing abuse of the German Army institutions and the German Army Command Party, revolutionary in character, to our troops. These messages have undoubtedly transgressed the spirit of the armistice concluded by both Armies. In the name of the Chief of the Army Command I protest most strongly against the form and contents of these messages and appeals.

Other Central Power delegates supported the protest on M. Trotsky's proposal, and the sitting was interrupted.

A Declaration Lapses.

London, January 11.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Herr von Kuehlmann, in the course of his speech at Brest-Litovsk, said in view of the fact that the Allied Governments had not replied regarding peace conversations, the Quadruple Alliance's declaration dated on December 27 lapses.

[The declaration referred to stated that the Central Powers' delegates solemnly declared they were willing immediately to sign a peace on the principle of no annexations and no indemnities if guarantees were forthcoming that all Russia's Allies would adopt the principle of no annexations and no indemnities regarding Germany and her Allies.]

GERMAN POLITICS.

The Situation Still Strained.

London, January 11.
The German political situation is still strained. Vorwärts declares that an overwhelming majority of the people would back Count Hertling and Herr von Kuehlmann against the Militarists if the Government desires to conclude a lasting peace. It says that a possibly decisive struggle against reactionary plans is imminent. It is significant that a meeting of the National Liberal members of the Reichstag unanimously declared in favour of Herr von Kuehlmann resigning if he cannot co-operate with the Supreme Command.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Good Work by British Airmen.

London, January 11.
A British Italian message states:—Our aeroplanes attacked seven hostile machines, crashing down two and driving down two others. Our losses were nil. It is freezing hard.

Enemy Evacuate Trenches.

London, January 11.
An Italian official message states:—To the west of Cavzuo Oberina, trench mortars forced the enemy to evacuate some trenches. We used our machine guns against the retreating enemy, causing heavy losses. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, January 11.
An East African official message states that a small and exhausted German force, short of food and ammunition, moved up Luenda Valley in Portuguese territory, capturing small posts and subsequently dispersed into raiding parties between Lake Nyassa and Port Amelia. British mounted forces followed up in Luenda Valley and other columns in co-operation with the Portuguese landed at Port Amelia.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports hostile artillery fire to the east of Vimy Ridge.

H.A.L. OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

London, January 11.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that Karl Bunn and three other Hamburg-American Line officials have been sentenced from 12 to 18 months' imprisonment for supplying German cruisers early in the war.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH HEROES.

How Two Brave Men Died.

London, January 11.
The Gazette announces the award of eighteen Victoria Crosses, the recipients including seven Canadians, a New Zealander and an Indian. The following are amongst the most striking stories:—

Second Lieut. (Temporary Lieut.-Colonel) Philip Bert Bent, D.S.O., of the Leicesters.—When, during a heavy hostile attack on the right of his Command and Battalion, his right was forced back and the situation was critical owing to the confusion caused by the attack and the intense artillery fire, Bent collected a reserve platoon of men from other companies and various regimental details, organised them and led them to a counter-attack, which was successful. Bent's coolness and magnificent example resulted in securing an essentially important portion of the line. He was killed while leading a charge, "saying 'Come on, the Tigers!'"

Private James Robertson, of the Canadians.—When his platoon was held up by uncut wire and machine-gun fire, causing many casualties, Robertson dashed to an opening and rushed the machine-gun. After a desperate struggle, he killed four of the crew and then turned the gun on the remainder, who, overcome by the fierceness of his assault, ran towards their own lines. He then led his platoon to the final objective, where he selected an excellent position and got the gun into action, firing on the retreating enemy, who was now quite demoralised. Later, when two of our snipers were badly wounded before our trench, he went out and carried one of them in under most severe fire. He was killed as he returned with the second.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMANY'S IDEA OF HONOUR.

London, January 11.
Mr. Balfour, speaking at a meeting on war aims in Edinburgh, unreservedly eulogised President Wilson's declaration. The United States, he said, had but recently taken their rightful place in political community with the western nations and for the first time in their history had entered fully into the struggle against barbarism. Despite repeated neutral and Entente invitations the Central Powers had systematically not declared their war aims, although their recent half-hearted hope for the avoidance of future wars gave evidence of some improvement in their moral tone. Referring to Belgium, he said if the Germans left to-morrow they would leave a derelict starving population and would consider it contrary to their honour to repair or better their wrongs.

Mr. Balfour said the Germans had a wholly alien sense of honour. Before all the world they had actually announced that German dignity would be outraged if they were asked to give reparation. By their refusal to consider our terms the whole world had learned for what Germany was warning. Mr. Balfour showed how intimately our war aims concerned the hearths and homes of Britain and the Dominions. When a power like Germany, with her methods, ambitions and morality, was running amok and shattering the fabric of civilization to its foundations, the present sacrifices called for were nothing compared with the evils that would befall our children and grandchildren if the war ended in a German peace.

AMERICA'S GREAT WAR PREPARATIONS.

Washington, January 11.
The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has announced that there are now nearly one and a half millions of American troops in the field or training at home and abroad. No such army in the history of the world had ever been raised, equipped and trained so quickly. The aviation section on the 1st January last consisted of 9,900 officers and 82,120 men compared with 65 officers and 1,120 men on 1st April last year. Independent lines of communication and supply were being constructed and great plans were being formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

It is announced that the Government is planning for the despatch of an additional ninety million bushels of wheat to relieve the Allied food shortage. The American people will be asked to economise in order to make up the deficiency and legislation is being drafted to make wheatless days compulsory and prescribing war bread. The question whether the situation will affect the inter-Allied agreement for the transportation of American troops is left largely to the Allies.

CANADA'S DETERMINATION.

Ottawa, December 10.
The Duke of Devonshire has cabled to Mr. Walter Long as follows:—"My Ministers read with much gratification the report of the speech wherein Mr. Lloyd George recently defined in clear and unmistakable language the war aims of Great Britain and her Allies in the great conflict now pending. They are in cordial agreement with the principles enunciated by the Prime Minister as being those best calculated to restore and maintain the blessings of security of peace and re-affirm the determination to continue their whole-hearted support of the cause of liberty and democracy until the purposes for which the Empire is fighting shall have been accomplished."

BRITISH RAID IN FRANCE.

London, January 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The London and Rifle Regiments successfully raided three points in the trenches south-eastward of Ypres, inflicting many casualties and imprisoning a few. Hostile artillery is active in the Bullecourt, Lens and Ypres neighbourhoods. Our aeroplanes on Wednesday bombed enemy's billets and hutments and machine-gunned troops in the trenches from a low altitude. We brought down four and drove down two. Three of ours are missing two of which collided over the enemy's lines. A wireless German official message states: The enemy's aircraft losses for December were nine balloons and 119 aeroplanes of which 47 fell in our lines. We lost 82 aeroplanes and two balloons.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, January 10.
A despatch by the late General Maude dated October 15, appears in the "Gazette." It deals with the operation in April ending with the driving back of two enemy army corps into Jebel Hamrin and Telkhit. He explains that it was the abnormal heat and dust storms that frustrated the capture of Ramad in July. He describes the final capture of Ramad on September 29 and says the health of the troops during the summer was uniformly satisfactory. Cholera, enteric and scurvy were either non-existent or negligible.

NEW ZEALAND'S FINANCES.

Wellington, January 10.
The Finance Minister has announced that the revenue for the past nine months has shown an increase of £170,000. Large payments are being made in the final quarter, which will put the revenue total in a strong healthy position.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Melbourne, January 10.
The new Hughes Cabinet has been sworn in. There are practically no changes. Mr. F. G. Tudor has given notice of a no-confidence motion.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

London, January 10.
In the House of Lords the Electoral Reform Bill with the principle of women's suffrage was adopted by 134 to 69.

KAISER'S SISTER'S WAR INTRIGUES.

Serving Germany at Athens.

Athens, November 3.—Forty-nine deciphered dispatches exchanged through the medium of Mr. Theotokis, Greek Minister in Berlin, between the ex-King and Queen and the Kaiser have been published textually by the Press Bureau.

This exchange of secret correspondence dates from December, 1915. The first telegrams relate to the conclusion of a forty million franc loan, with which Germany was providing Greece at the instance of the ex-King. Other dispatches are concerned with the pourparlers between the Athens Court and Berlin, in view of an attack on the part of the Germans against Sarraill's army. The suggestion in this case came from King Constantine. Apparently, however, Hindenburg put his veto on the scheme (of which, by the way, Mr. Skouloudis, then Greek Premier, was fully aware), because the great German Field-Marshal did not wish to throw away his troops uselessly.

Most of the dispatches emanate from the ex-Queen, whose role in the formation of bands in the neutral zone arouses the keenest indignation. All the documents throw a lurid light on the activities of the deposed Sovereigns, who were trying to bring about the complete subjugation of Greece to Germany.

In the Daily Chronicle recently were given some of the messages, in which Queen Sophie sought to bring about a German offensive against General Sarraill's army instead of against Rumania, and promising aid against the Allied flank. Up to last moment the royal plotters at Athens were led to expect their wishes would be complied with. Later Messages are given below:—

On December 2, 1918, Mr. Zillocostas, the Greek Foreign Minister, telegraphed to the Greek Minister at Bern: "Please send the following message to the Minister in Berlin for General von Falkenhausem:—

"Owing to the continuance of the blockade there is only bread for a few days longer, and other foodstuffs are also growing scarce. The idea of war against the Entente is now out of the question. Negotiations are proceeding on the Note." I consider the game lost. If the attack is not made immediately it will be too late.—(Signed) Sophie.

On June 12, 1918, Queen Sophie telegraphed to Mr. Theotokis, Greek Minister at Berlin, to translate the following message into German and forward it to the Kaiser:—"In despair. Hope that your counsel will once more help us to improve the situation. Embrace you tenderly.

Mr. Zillocostas telegraphed to the Greek Minister at Bern, on January 13, 1917:—"Please send the following message on to our Minister at Berlin and ask him to let us know whether von Falkenhausem received two messages from us. R.S.P. Perlep:—

"The King was very well pleased with your dispatches 202 and 203, and tells me that you have always had a clear view of the situation. As to leave, he agrees in principle with the idea, but is afraid above all that the difficulties of the journey will not permit of your return. My advice is you to stay there for the present.—(S.)

"For General von Falkenhausem, Zimmernann was personally in favour of an offensive, but was not in agreement with Hindenburg as to the moment for action. If Hindenburg's reply had been more favourable and explicit the Crown Council would have decided in favour of an attack.

"I am in despair. It is too stupid. Mistakes have been made. As to the Entente control, there is nothing definite settled yet. But I don't believe that it will extend to this telegraph service.—(Signed) Sophie.

Mr. Zillocostas telegraphed to the Greek Minister at Bern, January 2, 1917:—"Please re-transmit to the Minister at Berlin. Despatches from their Majesties to the Emperor.

"We send you our warmest wishes for the New Year, and hope that God may give you fresh victories and peace.

"The situation here is very serious. We have only sufficient bread for a fortnight. The Entente's Note is impertinent. They want to starve us to death. They want, by continuing the blockade, to enforce their demands.

"We congratulate you on the magnificent victories in Rumania and send you our love.—Tino and Sophie.

On January 19, 1917, Mr. Zillocostas telegraphed to the Greek Minister in Bern: "Please re-transmit the following code dispatch to the Minister in Berlin:—

"I had the honour to receive

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 10.
The silver market is steady.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Rear-Admiral E. F. Brues, O.B., who has just been promoted to flag rank, is well known east of Suez, having served commissions on the East Indies Station, China Station and Australian Station. He joined the Royal Navy in 1880 and became a post captain in 1908. In addition to service on the above-mentioned in a subordinate capacity, he was flag captain of the Powerful, when she was flagship of the Australia Squadron, 1910-13.

Captain G. H. Barrett, who has just been appointed a naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, is tenth on the list of post captains at the moment. He was torpedo lieutenant of the battleship Centurion, China Squadron, during the Boxer troubles in China, 1900; (mentioned in despatches), and as a commander he was mentioned by General Gaselee in connection with the transport work in the closing phases of the naval and military operation in China. He was in the Battle of Jutland, and was mentioned in despatches for his services in that hard-fought action.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

your telegram. The No. 1 wireless telegraph station was taken down because it was feared that its dismantling might be demanded by the Allies: It has been removed, and if necessary it will be re-erected elsewhere. We shall always be able to communicate with you as hitherto.

We are confidentially informed that an attack will be made on the Macedonian front as soon as the Rumanian campaign is concluded. (Signed) Sophie.

"For General von Falkenhausem:—The Allies are believed to have no aeroplanes, in consequence of accidents. They are endeavouring to increase the strength of the Macedonian army to 800,000 men, and are forwarding reinforcements in all haste. (Signed) Sophie.

Mr. Zillocostas to the Greek Minister in Bern, January 10, 1917:—"I beg you to re-transmit the following telegram to the Greek Minister in Berlin. For his Majesty the Emperor from Queen Sophie:—

"I thank you for your telegram; but we are without sufficient food for the duration of such an undertaking, and the shortage of ammunition and many other things compel us, unfortunately, to abstain from such flimsy action."

"You can realise my position. How I suffer. Thank you warmly for your very welcome words. May the infamous pigs receive the punishment they deserve; I embrace you heartily. Your exiled and unhappy sister, who hopes for better times.—Sophie."

NOTICES.

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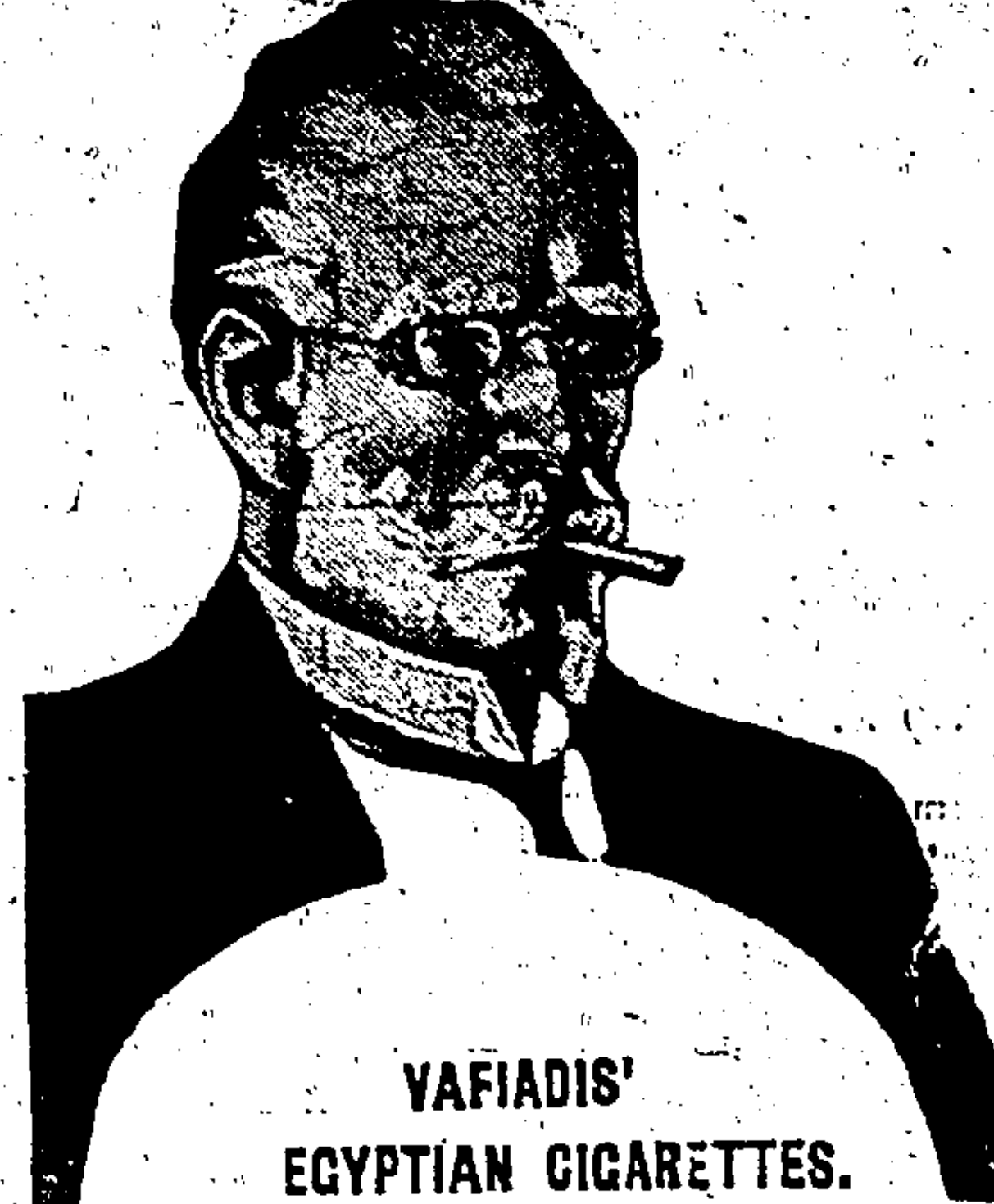
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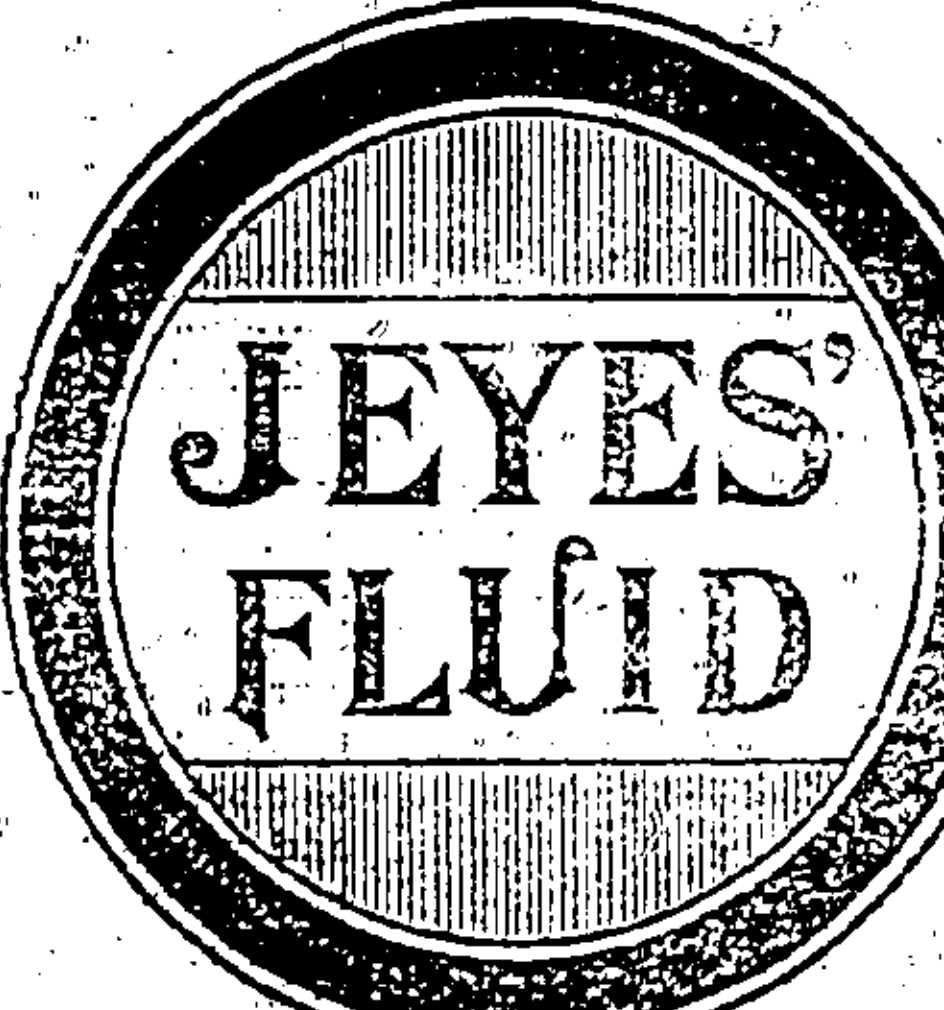
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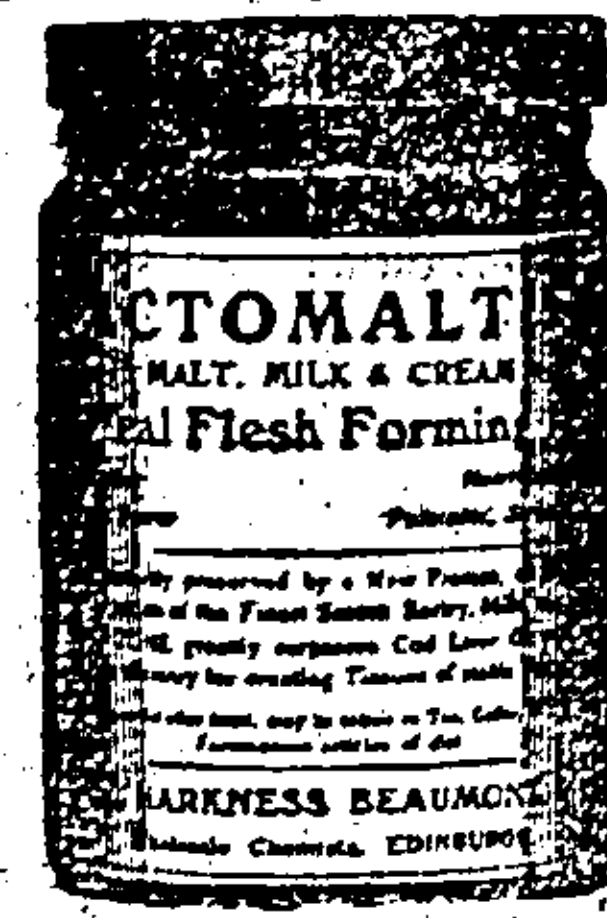
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GENERAL NEWS.

Toys By Soldiers.
Toys made by soldier inmates
of the F.M.S. Hospitals are to be
exhibited at the Selangor Club
and the Ipoh Club very shortly,
when it is hoped to dispose of them
for the benefit of the Hos-
pital Fund, says a Singapore
contemporary.

A Whisky Queue.
A long queue lined up yester-
day, (says the Daily Chronicle
of October 28) at a South London
brewery for a sale of whisky re-
leased from bond at 7s. 3d. and
7s. 6d. a bottle, each customer
being allowed one bottle. Some
of the earlier arrivals waited
on outdoor seats, and at 12, when
the sale opened, the queue
extended from the sale room
across a large court to the street
pavement. Customers were served
by women, and in twenty minutes
the stock was exhausted.

U.S. War Method.
The United States Fuel Ad-
ministration has decided on
several lightless nights a week,
the purpose being not only to save
coal but "to provide startling
visual evidence that United States
is engaged in the conduct of the
greatest war the world has seen."
The decrees bars everywhere illu-
minated signs, advertisements,
searchlights and external orna-
mental illuminations and also
prohibits lights in the interior of
stores and offices other than
business places when they are
not open.

Burns Nearly a Journalist.
Two attempts were made to
induce Burns to enter London
journalism, said Mr. William Will,
president of the London Burns
Club, at the Hallows' celebration
on Oct. 31. The first, he
said, was made by Peter Stuart,
one of the proprietors of the
Morning Post, who started the
Star, and asked the poet to assist
him on his newspaper. Burns
declined, but contributed oc-
casional to his friend's news-
paper. The second effort to bring
Burns to London was made by
James Perry, proprietor of the
Morning Chronicle, who offered
him £5 a week to assist him
(Perry) on the Chronicle. This
offer, also, Burns declined, plead-
ing that his duties as an Excise
officer would prevent him. A
further suggestion that he should
produce a three act comic opera
on the London stage came to
naught.

Ministry of Munitions.
The Minister of Munition
recently made the following
appointments within the Ministry:-
Major J. W. Hills, M.P.,
to act temporarily as a member
of the Munitions Council in
charge of the labour group,
during the absence of Sir Ste-
phenson Kent, Vice Admiral Sir
A. G. H. W. Moore to be Con-
troller of the Mechanical Warfare
Department, Major General H.
F. Thibault to be Controller of
the Chemical Warfare Depart-
ment, Brigadier General A. C.
Currie to be Controller of Mun-
itions Design, Mr. E. V. Haigh
to be Controller of the Trench
Warfare Supply Department, Mr.
H. C. Bamberdown to be Director
of the Agricultural Machinery
Department, Major H. Newton
to be Assistant Director of the Trench
Warfare Department, Mrs. H. J.
Tennant to be chief adviser
(women's welfare) in the Labour
Regulation Department.

War Charities.
The following further subscrip-
tions to the Red Cross Fund have
been acknowledged:- £100,
Shanghai Red Cross Fund (£3
10s. 2d. earmarked for Prisoners
of War); £50 17s. 9d. Hongkong
War Charities Fund (further con-
tribution); £21 17s. 10d. Enter-
tainment at Oriental Hotel, Kobe,
Japan, per the Misses A. and D.
Woods. Amongst the first list of
contributions to the great "Our
Day" effort on behalf of the
British Red Cross Society, and
the Order of St. John were the
following:- £1,000, Tientsin;
£108 17s. 7d. Federated Malay
States, Perak, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh,
Kuala Lumpur, and Malacca;
£27 1s. 2d. Perak, Teluk Anson,
"Our Day" Fund; £175, Japan
Yokohama Branch, P.O. 483;
£15 6d., British North Borneo
War Relief Fund; £250, British
Isolated and Halcyon Cables
Ltd.; £52 10s. each, directors and
shareholders, Laras (Sumatra),
Rubber Estates, Ltd., Tempeh
(Java) Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. J. Welch's Widow and Play-Rights.

An action brought by Mrs. Jay, authoress of "When Knights Were Bold," against Mrs. Welch, the widow of the late Mr. James Welch, the well-known actor, was settled before Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division recently. Mr. Ward Coleridge, K.C., stated that the dispute was as to whether the late Mr. Welch had proprietary interests in the play. The parties had now agreed on terms. Mrs. Jay is to have entire control of the production of the play, and she would make certain payments out of the proceeds to Mrs. Welch.

Hostesses as Healers.

A new use for the special gifts of women is being developed by the Medico-Psychological Clinic which was recently opened in Brunswick-square, W. O., by a group of doctors interested in treatment by mental suggestion. "The ideal woman for giving mental treatment is of the 'good hostess' type," a *Daily News* representative was informed recently. The good hostess puts all her guests instantly at their ease. She calms and at the same time interests, and is exquisitely tactful. Cases of shell-shock are being extensively treated in this way, and the clinic will shortly undergo great developments.

Chinese Mission at Buckingham. At Buckingham Palace, on 31st October, the following military and naval officers of the Chinese Mission had the honour of being received by the King:—Military Mission.—Major-General Koan Hang tschung, Major Tseng Whong, Major Ho Sui, Captain Teng Chia-chen, Captain Tseng Ki-wei, and Captain Fong Kien. Naval Mission.—Commander K. K. Lin, Lieut.-Commander F. L. Seng, and Lieut.-Commander T. S. Ohu. Captain F. K. C. Gibbons, R. N., and Lieut. Colonel E. M. Dunne (specially attached to the Chinese Mission) were present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance upon His Majesty.

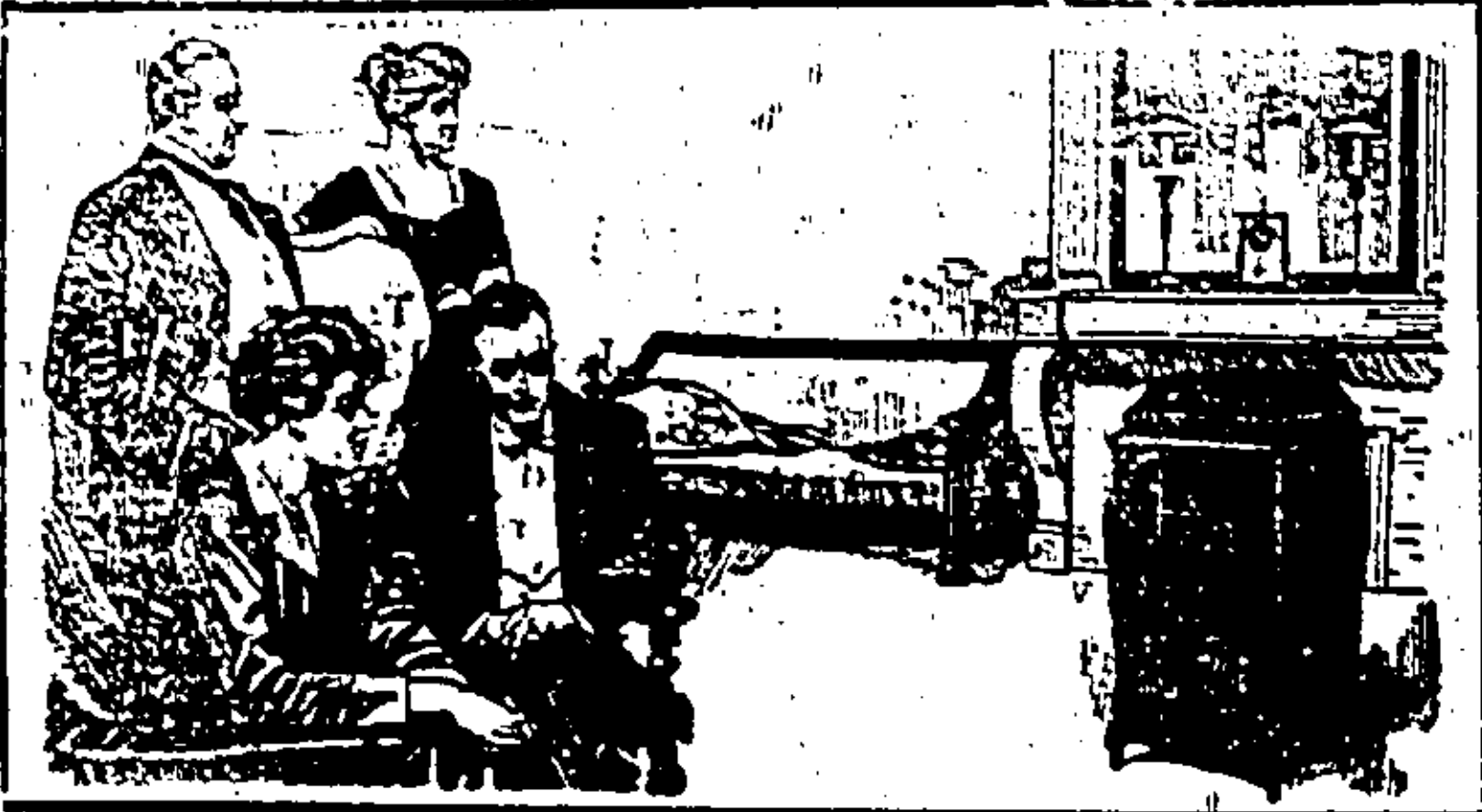
Snow Storms in Japan. Messages from Kanazawa state that snow was recently three feet deep there. Two houses collapsed on the 28th ultimo owing to snow pressure. In the neighbourhood of Koya mine, in Nomi Gun, snow is 5 feet deep. In the afternoon of the 25th two of the miners' barracks collapsed owing to the weight of snow, killing one family of six persons outright. Three others were buried under the debris and had not been extricated when the message was sent off. Assistance was sent from the Komatsu Police station. The snow is between 6 feet and 7 feet deep in Yoshinodani Mura, Ishikawa Gun. The Police Board of Ishikawa Ken has issued instructions to the respective police stations to make special efforts to see that snow is removed from the roofs of dwellings as quickly as possible. Means to the usual means of communication are suspended. The railway service is completely disarranged, and the light railways in the Prefecture have had to stop work.

Lost at Sea. Engineer-Lieutenant Donald Pearson, R.N., reported lost in a collision at sea on the anniversary of Trafalgar, was the son of the late Rev. Daniel Pearson, formerly of Weybridge, and for many years Chaplain to the Wesleyan Forces in London. He was educated at Bridlington Grammar School and at King Alfred's School, Wantage, of which his brother was headmaster. He entered Keyham in September, 1904, becoming a cadet captain and a prominent member of the Rugby-Fifteen. In due course he was commissioned to his Majesty's ship *Russell* (Mediterranean), and then to his Majesty's ship *Commonwealth* (Atlantic). In January, 1914, he joined his Majesty's ship *Newcastle* (China Fleet) and remained in her until the end of 1916. He returned to England on the *New Year's Day* 1917, and was shortly appointed to a destroyer in the Grand Fleet, being one of the youngest engineers holding such rank. He was considered to be a most promising and capable officer.

NOTICES.

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Investigation has proved that nine out of every ten people really need glasses.

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A PHRASE EXPLAINED.

"One of Our Men is Missing."

Several times within the last few months the British communications have contained the statement: "Last night a German raiding party attacked one of our small posts. One of our men is missing." To the unsophisticated reader there is something puzzling, almost cryptic, about the reference to "one of our men." He cannot understand how it comes that, in this war of millions, one man should receive mention in the extremely brief resume of the events of the day's warfare.

A raid, however, although a comparatively small operation, is regarded by both sides as carrying a great significance. It is an operation which is in the nature of a "test"—an "indication"—and, if successful, it is the outward and visible sign of a higher degree of efficiency, or a more general superiority of one opponent over the other, in the particular part of the line where the raid is made. Generally, speaking, the number of prisoners captured in a raid may be described as the "coefficient of its success"; hence, this number has an intrinsic importance of its own, and so it is customary to mention the actual number, however small, of prisoners taken or lost in raids, in the same way as figures are given relating to serial engagements.

Local attacks and raids have, as their direct and material results, the harassing of the enemy, the infliction of loss and the ascertaining of information; but they have an indirect function of vastly greater importance. It is frequently said by those in despair at the casualty lists that the British, having established so pronounced a superiority in artillery, should carry on the war more exclusively by bombardment, and reduce the part played by the infantry. In a war of attrition such as this that view at first sight appears sound. With a superiority in shells of six or seven to one, as the British had on the Somme, the suggestion that we could win the war by bombardment alone until the German Army was sufficiently reduced in manpower to give in, certainly strikes in varying degrees.

The exploitation, to the fullest advantage, of strength in artillery is, perhaps, the most difficult and delicate of all the problems the military expert has to face. The number of casualties caused by shells is not merely dependent upon the number of shells fired, but also upon the method and direction in which the artillery fire is so organised and applied. It is clear that the object of placing men in the front line is not to stop shells but men, and it is known that in quiet sectors of the front the trenches are only lightly manned.

The Germans frequently disclose their strength by lighting dug-out fires that smoke, the streams of smoke being visible at regular intervals along their front line, and also by firing Verey lights from fixed spots at night. Our Intelligence Department knows the strength of their posts and can ascertain from these observed facts their distribution. It is also clear that the number of men, they put in their front line depends solely upon the likelihood of attack, and infantry attack alone, and that if they are subjected to continual bombardment but without attack, they would gradually reduce this number to a minimum, and a large proportion of our shells would be watched.

The main object of shells is to kill men. It probably costs more for the shell that destroys a dug-out than it did to make the dug-out in the first place; and the dug-out can always be repaired. But by constantly making raids and small assaults at different and unexpected places the enemy is kept continuously apprehensive of future attack, and is therefore compelled to place substantial number of men in his trenches, thus giving our shells their desired chance of killing a number of Germans sufficiently large to justify their expenditure, and so ensure the exploitation of our gun superiority to its fullest extent.

Even if the actual casualties sustained by ourselves in these raids were greater than the immediate loss inflicted upon the enemy, yet this indirect result, of making the enemy man his trenches, still brings matters decidedly in our favour.—Mr. George F. Sleggs in the *Daily Mail*.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET.—87 Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and usual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street.

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POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER-MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—No. 42, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong (7 Rooms, etc.). Apply to—G. PIERCE, at the above address.

NOTICES.

NOT LIKE PRUSSIAN MILITARISTS.

Russians Good-Natured. Quickly Respond to Strong Leadership.

"Captain X" writes in *Scribner's* as follows:—

Thirteen years ago I went through the Manchurian campaign with the Russians, and for the past eight months I have been going to and fro along their fronts, so I know the army fairly well and am able to mark the differences between them and now. Under the old system, the men owed absolute obedience to their officers, who were addressed, according to their grades, as "Your High Nobility," "Your Nobility," or "Your Excellency." Private soldiers were not allowed to sit down in a restaurant or theatre if officers were present nor might they travel in the same railway carriage. It would however, be making a great mistake to suppose that this strict discipline of the old Russian army was in the least like the crushing and automatic severity of Germany. The Russian temperament is the exact opposite of the Prussian; where the one is hard and brutal, the other is good-natured and easygoing. During the fifteen months that I was in Manchuria, and also since I have been with the army this time, I do not remember ever having seen an officer strike a soldier or treat him roughly. I have heard stories of bad treatment, but it was always because the officer had been drinking; and while this is not an excuse, it was formerly considered as an extenuating circumstance. In any case, such occurrences were so rare as to be negligible, while there is abundant and irrefutable testimony that in the German army tyrannical treatment of men by their officers is the rule rather than the exception. Until very recently a Russian officer usually felt toward these under his command much as a landlord does toward farmers whose forebears have tilled his

land for generations; he was always on familiar terms with them, addressing them as "thou" instead of the more formal "you." This is also the case, by the way, in the most democratic of all armies, the French—at the front, in the trenches, or during a battle an officer always uses "thou" to his men, and instead of being offended they like it, looking upon it as a proof of comradeship between them and their superiors in rank.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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Fine famille rose screens and plaques, Kienlung.
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Fine crystal vases and green jade ornaments.
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Also
A Few Pieces of Soochow Red Wood.

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NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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The Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1918:—

Tuesday 29th January
Friday 31st January
Wednesday 27th March
Friday 26th April
Wednesday 29th May
Thursday 27th June
Monday 29th July
Thursday 29th August
Friday 27th September
Tuesday 29th October
Thursday 28th November
Friday 27th December

By order of Committee,
A. H. G. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong Stock Exchange,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1917.

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Benger's Food differs from all others because it contains the means to partially digest the milk with which it is prepared.

This means much, because the inability to digest milk—and only by proper digestion is its nourishment obtained—is very common. Always use



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"Benger's Food is sold in Hong Kong by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and Messrs. Messer & Co., and is also sold in the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. by Messrs. Messer & Co., and in the Federated Malay States by Messrs. Messer & Co."—
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 8th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Un Kam Wa and her sons, Un Ka Kie, Un Ka Tsun, Un Ka Ku, Un Ka Lau, Un Ka Min and Un Ka Shung, beg to thank the Hongkong Government for honouring the funeral of the late Mr. Un Kam Wa by the attendance of the Hongkong Police Reserve Corps including the Honourable Mr. C. McI Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse.

They also tender their hearty thanks to their relations, friends and sympathisers for their attendance at the funeral and for the many kind expressions of sympathy and condolences for their sad bereavement.

DEATHS.

D'ALMEIDA.—Died on the 8th inst., at 19 Morque Junction, PETRONILLA ANTONIA D'ALMEIDA, widow of the late Y. B. D'ALMEIDA. Macao and Shanghai papers please copy.

GOODRICH.—On January 3, Shanghai, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Clyde Goodrich, Manager, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, aged 26 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918.

DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

As was the case with Mr. Lloyd George's weighty speech last week, there has been a universal chorus of approval of the Message which President Wilson delivered to Congress, and to which we referred editorially yesterday. By no other body or section of the people of both countries are both speeches, with their direct and forcible utterance, likely to be received with so much whole-hearted sympathy than by the bodies representative of Labour. This, we are able to state with more certainty with regard to British Labour, with the conditions of which we are more familiar, than with those of the United States. Already a joint meeting of representative British Labour Organisations has, according to one of the telegrams to hand, issued a manifesto, which, while warmly approving of President Wilson's pronouncement, particularly acclaims the stand taken against secret diplomacy to which the President made very pointed and, surely, in the opinion of all unbiased people, very proper reference. British Labour is of opinion—and it is probable that they will be correct in their view—that this statement in particular and the President's Message generally will "transform the whole international situation." So favourably impressed was the meeting in question with regard to the Message that they refer to it as a "historic utterance"—which it unquestionably is—and they state that in spirit it is of such a nature that it to world-wide Democracy can unreservedly subscribe. No doubt Democracy will do so; and it will be following in the right lines in so doing, for it is an utterance worthy of the head of the greatest Democracy the world has ever known or is ever likely to know.

To many indeed it would be somewhat of an over-statement to conclude, as the Labourites do, that it will transform the whole international situation; but if any representative body is in a position to make such a statement it certainly is that of Labour, which to-day, more than at any other time, is so highly organised and so effectual internationally that if it so willed it could, as indeed it frequently does, very considerably modify any policy put forward in any country. To day, it is certain, particularly in Great Britain and in our Overseas Possessions, as in the United States, that Labour realises more clearly than ever it did the immense power it is able to wield. As is more apparent to-day than ever, Labour and Socialism walk hand in hand, and though the union is not unanimously endorsed, it is certain that as time passes the differences are more likely to be diminished than accentuated. What this may lead to will unquestionably result in one of the greatest controversies of all time, for it is certain that the struggle between Individualism and Socialism is still far from being even settled in its preliminary stages, even though the war has been distinctly favourable to those advocating the adoption of Socialistic doctrines.

It is but a touching of the fringe of this great question when British Labour acclaims President Wilson's stand against secret diplomacy, which indeed has little if anything whatever to do either with Socialism or Individualism. Secret diplomacy has indeed been far too much in evidence in our own and international affairs generally and no thinking person can but admit the fact that such a method of procedure has out-lasted its day and its usefulness, if indeed it ever had any usefulness to commend it. It is a method of negotiation between nations inconsistent with the spirit of Democracy, and as Democracy is to be more than ever the guiding principle of the world's mundane affairs in the future, it is certain that it will have to go—and that it will go without many regrets is certain.

A Football Matter.

Those interested in football have, during the present season, not had a great deal of which to complain; for it has been one of the most interesting since the outbreak of the war denuded the Colony of some of its best players. But there is one matter to which the notice of those responsible for governing the games should be drawn attention and that is the practice of spectators being allowed to crowd on to and even over the touchlines. Last Saturday, when a match was being played on the Club ground, there was a particularly aggravated instance of this. Although ropes are provided for the purpose of regulating the distance at which onlookers should keep, crowds encroached inside these and created a state of affairs which no firm referee could ever tolerate. Not only are the players and linesmen impeded, but spectators arriving at the match is about to commence find that it is absolutely impossible to get a glimpse of the play. It is admitted that Chinese youths are the ones who offend most in this direction, but, whoever it is, referees should insist on the requisite distance being kept. We all know that at Home, when a League match is being played, no matter how minor a League it be, the ropes are not fixed as a mere ornament, but are used to their full purpose, and there is no reason why in Hongkong it should not be the same.

A Pressing Need.

In September last, at a meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Pollock raised the question of the existing means of communication with Cheung Chau (or Dumbell) Island, more particularly with reference to notifying the inhabitants there of the hoisting of typhoon signals in Hongkong. Just previously, a heavy gale had done damage at Cheung Chau to the extent of some \$3,000. Mr. Pollock enquired whether it was not practicable to improve the means of communication, but the Government did not directly reply to the point, it being merely stated that there was no telephone communication with the island. We recall these facts because of the serious outbreak of fire which occurred on the island on Thursday and which resulted in the destruction of much property. We understand that the configuration was first noticed from the Peak, whereupon the fire boat was despatched to ascertain whether its services were needed. As events turned out, the firemen were able to render very great assistance. But the question naturally suggests itself that had they been warned earlier of the outbreak they might have been able to prevent much of the destruction actually resulting. Equally, had not the fire been noticed from Hongkong it might have been even more disastrous still. Both these points would be covered if there were some adequate means of communication between Hongkong and the island. Perhaps after last year's typhoon experience and this fire, the question will receive the close consideration that it merits.

Women's Votes.

We see that the House of Lords has now expressed its approval of the principle of votes for women. Prior to the war, this question greatly agitated political circles, and it will be remembered that in 1912 the Conciliation Bill, proposing to confer the franchise on women, was thrown out on its second reading in the House of Commons by the narrow majority of 14 votes. The war, however, has seen a wonderful change of feeling on this subject; hence we find both Houses of Parliament endorsing the cause which led to such uneasy scenes a few years back. While we have never been enamoured of female suffrage, we recognise that it now accords with the spirit of the age. Incidentally, more than half as many of the Peers voted against the principle as for it in this latest Parliamentary division. Which shows that democracy has not yet completely permeated the Upper Chamber. We wonder whether the Second Chamber in its present form will exist long after the war is over?

DAY BY DAY.

WOMEN ARE NATURALLY CLEVERER THAN MEN, BUT THEY HAVE NO WAY OF WORKING IT OFF.—Mrs. Asquith.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 35th birthday of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 03/8d.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 29 amounted to 69,879 tons and the sales during the period to 67,548 tons.

Dog Licences.
It is notified that licences to keep dogs were due for renewal on the 1st day of January. All persons owning dogs who have not yet obtained licences are advised to do so as soon as possible.

December Weather.
During December the average mean temperature was 59.2, the highest being 71.7, on the 1st, and the lowest 48.9, on the 31st. There were 269 hours of sunshine and 114-inch of rain. The average humidity was 60.

Embezzlement Charge.
A Chinese, named Robert Limb, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with embezzlement while he was manager of the Ho Tung colliery at Yumati. The case was adjourned.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Cotton Yarn Dealers Guild, \$100; Passage Money Fund, \$50.

Union Church Collection.
A cheque for \$1,010.95 has been handed to the Hon. Treasurer, War Charities, earmarked for the "Prisoners of War Fund", being amount of collection on Sunday, 8th January, at Union Church, together with amounts subsequently received.

For the Wounded.
Additional gifts from Manila of one case of cigars, presented by the La Lular Co., and one case pipe tobacco, presented by Messrs. Meers & Co., have been received by the Hongkong War Charities Committee and forwarded to London for distribution among the wounded in Hospital.

Attempted Suicide.
The young Chinese student, charged some days ago with attempting to commit suicide, was told by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that he would be sent back to his own country and if he came back to Hongkong and attempted to do anything like that again, he would be punished.

Piano Recital.
The following is the programme of the last of the present series of Mr. Denman Fuller's informal recitals, which will take place at the Helms May Institute on Monday next at 5.30 p.m. These recitals are open to all and at each a collection is made which goes intact to the Prisoners of War Fund.—The North Wind, H. Farjon; Interim 220, B. Ashm; Danes Negre, Cyril Scott; De Profundis, Balfour Gardiner; R. de la dan l'au, O. Debussy; Prelude for the left hand only, Scriabine; Hamorresque, Tschikowsky; Au couven, Borodine; Poupes Valante, Poldini; Moonshine, Macdowell; Serenade, Sinding; Ballade, York Bowen.

Snatchers Well Sentenced.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a cap and gold hairpin from a Chinese woman walking in the street. Sanitary Inspector Withall said that he was proceeding along Morrison Street towards Queen's Road when he saw the two Chinese ladies grab hold of defendant by the arm. He got loose and went up Morrison Street. Witness chased him into a tea-house and there arrested him. Defendant appealed to his feelings not to have him arrested as it would mean that he would be shot. His Worship sent defendant to prison for nine months' hard labour and ordered ten strokes of the birch.

NEW BILLIARD TABLE.

Opening Ceremony at the V.R.C.

An interesting function took place at the Victoria Recreation Club last evening, when the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., who is President of the Club, formally opened the handsome billiard table, which was recently presented to the Club by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook. There was a good attendance, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Leung and Mr. M. K. Lo.

In declaring the table open, the Hon. Mr. Severn said:—Gentlemen: this evening I have much pleasure in formally opening for play in this Club the billiard table which the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook has so very kindly presented. He has not only presented the table but during the last few days he has seen that the cloth and cushions are in thorough order by getting new ones. I am sure we are all very grateful to him. This table will prove a great boon to the Club in the winter, when the darkness comes on early, and I am sure it will also prove a source of financial gain combined with innocent pleasure. At the end of the table there is a silver plate recording the fact that it has been "Presented by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook to the Victoria Recreation Club, October 1917." He is one of the oldest members and I am sure we are all very grateful to him (Applause).

Hon. Mr. Severn then announced that Sergt. W. Pitt, of the Hongkong Police, and Gunner J. Lord, R. G. A., were to mark the opening by a game of 600 up. He said: We have Sergt. Pitt, whose prowess you all know, and a new-comer in Gunner J. Lord, and I hope they are going to give us a good game. In order to show what the strength—what the pace of the table is, Mr. John Rodger, who is an old exponent of the game, has kindly consented to play a few strokes with me. At the end of a quarter of an hour whoever is leading is the winner.

In this the Hon. Mr. Severn went away, scoring with some nice shots, but Mr. Rodgers won by 79-43, concluding with a fine break of 43, which ended with a failure to pot the red from a slight angle.

Sergt. Pitt won choice of balls and selected crystallite in preference to boneballs. The opening stages of the evening's main event were not characterised by particularly good scoring, both men failing to make anything like good breaks. It was soon seen that Lord, who several times had really had luck, was a thoughtful and reasoning player, there being quite a polish in his style and a nicety in his strength. Pitt was the first to make a break worth noticing, that being a 20, to which Lord very soon responded with 16. An idea of the rate of scoring can be had from the fact that it took half a hour for Pitt to compile the first hundred, Lord being slightly in the rear. It was just on a hour's play when Pitt reached his 200, Lord passing that figure at the very next visit to the table with a well-compiled 41, an effort that was ended by failing at a hard loving hazard. At the interval, Lord led, the figures reading:—Lord, 308; Pitt 283. The best breaks of Pitt up to this time had been 35, 30 (with a "drop of rain" at 11), 24, and 20. Lord having breaks of 41, 31, 27, 28 and 20.

Directly after the interval, Lord went away with great confidence, and at almost every visit to the table, compiled points. At one time he was leading by 77 points, but Pitt always kept plodding on. Eventually 503 against 502 was reached and then 531 against 532, but Pitt was now playing a strong game whilst Lord appeared to be falling off. Pitt increased his lead by good efforts, notably a 33, and hardly went to the table without scoring a useful number of points, once a break of 43. He reached 591 when Lord was still at 587, and, being left in a good scoring position, ran out at the next effort, the final scores reading:—Sergt. W. Pitt—600. Gunner J. R. Lord—587.

At the conclusion of play, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn presented to Sergt. Pitt the silver cup, presented by the V.R.C., and the billiard cue to Gunner Lord, presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 10, 1893.)

The Dollar.
January 12.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8 1/2.

The Tamar Arrives.
January 13.—H.M. naval transport Tamar, Capt. Hammet, arrived last night, after a very quiet passage, her time being remarkably quick. She reached Singapore, last Friday, four days before her time, and left next day; she was expected here about Saturday night or Sunday morning next, but the weather seems to have been much kinder to her than to most steamers lately. She experienced fairly strong and steady monsoon with fine weather all the way—which, of course, made the trip far less uncomfortable than it might have been for the 900 people crowded on board.

"No Europeans."
January 14.—In the Court:—Sampan coolie, charged with unlawfully carrying three European passengers in his boat without having a licence.—"Not Guilty, your Worship; and no Europeans, only two Germans and a Special Jurymen."

To the Point.
January 14.—There is more joy in a printing office over one sinner who pays in advance and abuses the editor on every occasion, than over ninety and nine who borrow the paper and sing its praises without contributing a cent to keep it out of the poor-house. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth, and obtain material for facing it on time and without security. Amen!

Cold Weather.
January 16.—The fall of the thermometer last night broke the record, getting down to 27 degrees at the Peak, in the coldest situation, while in other places it varied all the way up to 32. The oldest inhabitant has broken loose with yarn about previous winters, but cannot find anything to beat this. Snow was soon on the hill-tops across the water, and several gentlemen with vivid imaginations have assured us that it was snowing in Hongkong last night and this morning. Ice was in abundance all over, and during the night there were several alarms of bursting water-pipes. The Observatory notice prudently omits to state how the thermometer is to-day, but Dr. Dobson's "register" puts it at 33 in the morning (10 o'clock) and 35 in the afternoon (4 o'clock). A correspondent writes:—"The thermometer registered 29 at one house at the Peak last night, and this morning at 9.45 the fir-trees, bamboos, and grass were coated with ice, spike by spike, leaf by leaf and stalk by stalk, and rain frs on umbrellas and mackintoshes as one walked. Several umbrellas were frozen so stiff that attempts to shut them resulted in breakages."

"The Long-Haired Roster."
January 19.—Gerr Friedenthal, the great German piano thumper who dislikes the bagpipes, declines to revisit Hongkong. He goes from Bangkok to Egypt (Great Cheops). Let the long-haired roster have full swing at the famous flesh-pots. Amen!

Which?
January 19.—There were fourteen cases in the Magistracy to-day, and all of the most trivial kind—a proof of the continuation of virtue and uprightness among the people—or, as the Chief Justice suggests, of the superior ability of criminals in dodging the police.

Obituary.
The sad news has been received in Ipoh by cablegram from T. Kro of the death from smallpox of Mr. Alexander C. Perkins, General Manager of the Malayan Tin Dredging Company, Batu Gajah.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins had left Ipoh for Japan for a short health trip, but in Tokyo Mr. Perkins contracted smallpox, which unfortunately proved fatal. Mrs. Perkins was with him to the end.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has packed so much hard work into his Parliamentary career as to make it difficult to realise that he is but seven and forty. Chancellor of the Duchy, P.M.G., President of the Local Government Board, and Home Secretary, as he has been, it is a remarkable record for a man who has been only fifteen years in the House. Yet how long ago it seems since, speaking for the Home Office, he was threatening, in jest to send "O. B." Mr. Lloyd George, and the then Lala Harcourt, disguised, to Suffragette meetings to rise and cry with passionate voice, "No votes for women!"

The chance discovery of a forgotten document has shown that the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral were just as much perturbed over the condition of the fabric at the end of the eighteenth century as we have been since the close of the nineteenth. But it has needed an earthquake at Rimini to reveal frescoes depicting the scenes of a former seismic disturbance there. This challenges the unending romance of Pompeii and Herculaneum, which diligent hands continue to excavate while war elsewhere topples so much down.

But Britain's may, in Barrie's phrase, show her medals in respect of startling phenomena within her borders. Unless disaster has overtaken it in later days, there stands in Jamaica a tombstone bearing the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq., who died on the 22nd of September, 1737, aged 80. He... settled on this island, where, in the great earthquake, 1672, he was swallowed up, and by the wonderful providence of God, by a second shock, thrown out into the sea, where he continued swimming until he was taken up by a boat, and thus miraculously preserved."

M. Paderewski, who is 57 years of age now, should surely have a place among the prophets. As long ago as the Chopin centenary celebrations at Lemberg, in 1910, he delivered a passionate imprecation of Prussian militarism which he likened to "deadly waves of poisoned air choking the pure breath of freedom," and added: "Away with Poland!" is his cry, and "Long live culture!" As if culture could live by the death of nations!

From Birmingham nine tenths of the "floating" navy population of 1,100 have gone to the war. What are left of these rough, good hearted, fellows are banded together by social ties; and, though seldom attached to corporate church life, they are most careful to see that honour is paid to the memory of their fallen comrades. They bring into the market place a wagon decorated with the national colours and a few flowers, and from it a missionary conducts a service. Then the navvies, aided sometimes by canal boatmen, carry the flowers to the chancel of the adjacent parish church, and on its "roll of honour" the names of the dead soldiers are inscribed. The simple piety, and the freedom from ceremonial, favoured by the members of these little known industrial communities, make indeed a strong appeal to the imagination.

The occasion was a working-class funeral. The usual crowd had gathered to see how it was done, and evidently the verdict was favourable. It was no ordinary funeral. The flowers would have "done a duchess proud," and the coaches were "numerous and costly." Three workmen passing along the road stopped to see the show. "One of them summed up the situation in a laudible phrase:—"While she were livin' she were nowt, she 'ad nowt, an' she did nowt; and now she's dead she's the bally Queen of Sheba."

Chinese Officers in the Campaign.
Some Chinese officers in uniform were present in the distinguished strangers' gallery of the House of Commons on 20th October, and listened to the time to the proceedings.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, contains the following:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fanny Cotton Goods.—Small New Year sales have been effected at advancing rates which, however, are not tempting enough as yet to induce holders of spot cargo to sell freely. The Home market is firm. Cotton is quoted at 23.69.

Cotton Yarn.—Bombay prices have advanced sharply and values here have been affected to the extent of \$3 to \$8 for 10s. and 12s. and \$10 to \$12 for No. 20s. Small business done, high prices curtailing demand. Quotations are: No. 10s at \$150/178. No. 12s at \$162/168. No. 16s at \$190/202. No. 20s at \$208/240. Arrivals 2,000 bales. Sales 3,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unshipped stock 4,000 bales. Barges 14,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Quotations have advanced a couple of dollars. China Staple stands at \$52/62 and Indian at \$54/57 per picul.

Woolens.—Still no demand or appreciable movement. The really cold weather is now with us, but has had little or no effect on clearances, which remain very dull indeed.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of December 15:—Stock:—5,000 bales. Market:—Silk.—Our market is very quiet with poor demand. Buyers' limits are low and unless dealers are obliged to they will not entertain prices offered by former. A few transactions are reported mostly for Lyons. Waste.—There is no change since our last report was issued. The high prices asked for by dealers and shortage of stock at their disposal are keeping up quotations which are about \$160 per picul for Extra Selected Opened.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 260,000 sacks. Quotations:—Japanese 2nd Patent 3.10 per sack; Japanese 3rd 3.05 per sack; Japanese Straight 3.15 per sack; Shanghai Flour 3.10 per sack; Australian Flour 3.50.

Metals.—Business extremely quiet. Nothing likely to be done until after China New Year.

Sugar.—Market steady.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Badley Cup Competition.

The last of the semi-finals in connection with the Badley Cup Competition was played on the Nava Dockyard courts yesterday afternoon, when Sergt. Major Jewary, B. E., met and defeated Sgt. Major Anderson, B. E. after a most closely-contested game. As in the other semi-final, the match went the full five sets; Jewsbury eventually winning three sets to two and 25 games to 21. The first set went to Anderson by 6-2, but his opponent won the next by the 3-0 margin. In this set Anderson had the misfortune to collide with a hat-peg fixed on the enclosure, cutting his head and necessitating a stitch being put in. In the third set Jewsbury continued to play the better game, once winning by 3 to 2. Then opponent revived and won by 1, this necessitating the playing of a deciding set. Jewsbury came away with a 4-love lead, but Anderson drew level in the 5th game. Eventually Jewsbury won by 7-5. It was a most interesting match, both men being well matched. Jewsbury was probably slightly the better of the two, but his opponent made a very plucky fight when the odds were greatly against him.

Criminal Sessions.—His Honour the Chief Justice ordered that the next Criminal Session shall be held on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ENEMY STEAMERS AND CHINA TEA.

Questions in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on October 22, Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the President of the Board of Trade, whether the Government has been able to borrow any of the enemy steamers which were taken over by the Chinese Government when they entered into the war; and, if so, whether he can grant to British merchants who have taken on their hands in China, owing to the recent prohibition and lack of cargo space, permission to take advantage of the new cargo space which will be available to ship some of their tea home; in view of the scarcity and high price of the article at the present time.

Mr. Yeo asked the President of the Board of Trade, if he can state the exact position regarding the negotiations for the import into this country of a certain amount of China tea; whether he is aware that British dealers in China have on their hands a large quantity of chests of tea which they bought in expectation of being allowed to ship to this country; and whether, in view of the shortage of tea, arrangements will be made for some of this tea to be shipped to this country in neutral vessels.

Mr. G. J. Wardle (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade), who replied, said:—I will answer those questions together. In view of the existing tonnage situation, I am afraid that I cannot undertake at present to authorise the import of foreign tea. If the tonnage situation were materially relieved in the matter, I suggested in the question of the Honorable Member for the Wirral division of Cheshire, the question might be reconsidered. I understand that negotiations are at present proceeding in regard to the future employment for the use of the Allies of enemy vessels interned in China, but that no decision has yet been reached.

Mr. T. Lough asked whether, as the Government had the first call on all ships, the hon. gentleman would explain why it was that the tonnage difficulty was not relieved by allowing merchants to use vessels left over by the Government?

Mr. Wardle:—The whole question is a very difficult one. The arrangements between the different Departments take so much time that it is impossible for the Government at the present time to permit any importation of foreign tea.

BANK DIVIDEND.

We are officially authorised to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—A final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1917, of £2. 3s. per share and a bonus of £1 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax; add to the Silver Reserve Fund, \$1,000; write off Bank Premises, \$1,000; and carry forward about \$32 lakhs.

CHEUNG CHAU FIRE DAMAGE.

The damage done to the houses on Cheung Chau Island by the fire on Thursday is estimated to be \$80,000 and it is stated that only one house was covered by insurance.

Licensing Board.

His Excellency the Governor has re-appointed the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, C.M.G., to be Chairman of the Licensing Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 1st February, 1918, and to appoint the Hon. Mr. E.D.O. Wolff to act as a Member of the Board during the absence on leave of Mr. E. O. Hutchison, or until further notice.

HOCKEY.

H.K.D.C. v. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Defence Corps in the above United Service League match at Happy Valley on Monday, the 14th inst., ball-off at 3.30 p.m.:—F. W. S. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, C. O. Hickling, W. H. Edmunds, F. A. Redmond, G. H. Piercy, J. Stalker, F. E. Joceland, K. Bravahay (Capt.), C. Hodgson, H. S. B. use.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—1st Sunday after the Epiphany, 13th January, 1918. Holy Communion (7.45 a.m.) Hymns: 35, 76, 323, 208, 551. Service: Merbeck. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferriar. Venite: Turle. Psalms: Woodward, Cooke, Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 76, 80. N.B.—Psalm 68 verses 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 24, 25, 31, 33 in unison. Hymn: 80 verses 1, 4, 7, in unison. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferriar. Psalms: Barnby, Turle, Turle, Turle, Turle. Magnificat: Goss, (27th evening.) Nunc Dimittis: Hayes, (26th morning.) Hymns: 266, 488, 24. N.B.—Psalm 69 verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 23, 24, 30, 31, 32 in unison. Psalm 70 (verses 5, 6 in unison. Hymn: 265 verses 1, 3, in unison. Hymn: 488 verses 1, 7, in unison. Hymn: 24 verses 1, 4, 6, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services Jan. 13th Morning 11. Hymns: 259, 572, 399, 133, 238. Evening 6. Hymns: 383, 5, 44, 198. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday January 13, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, General.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

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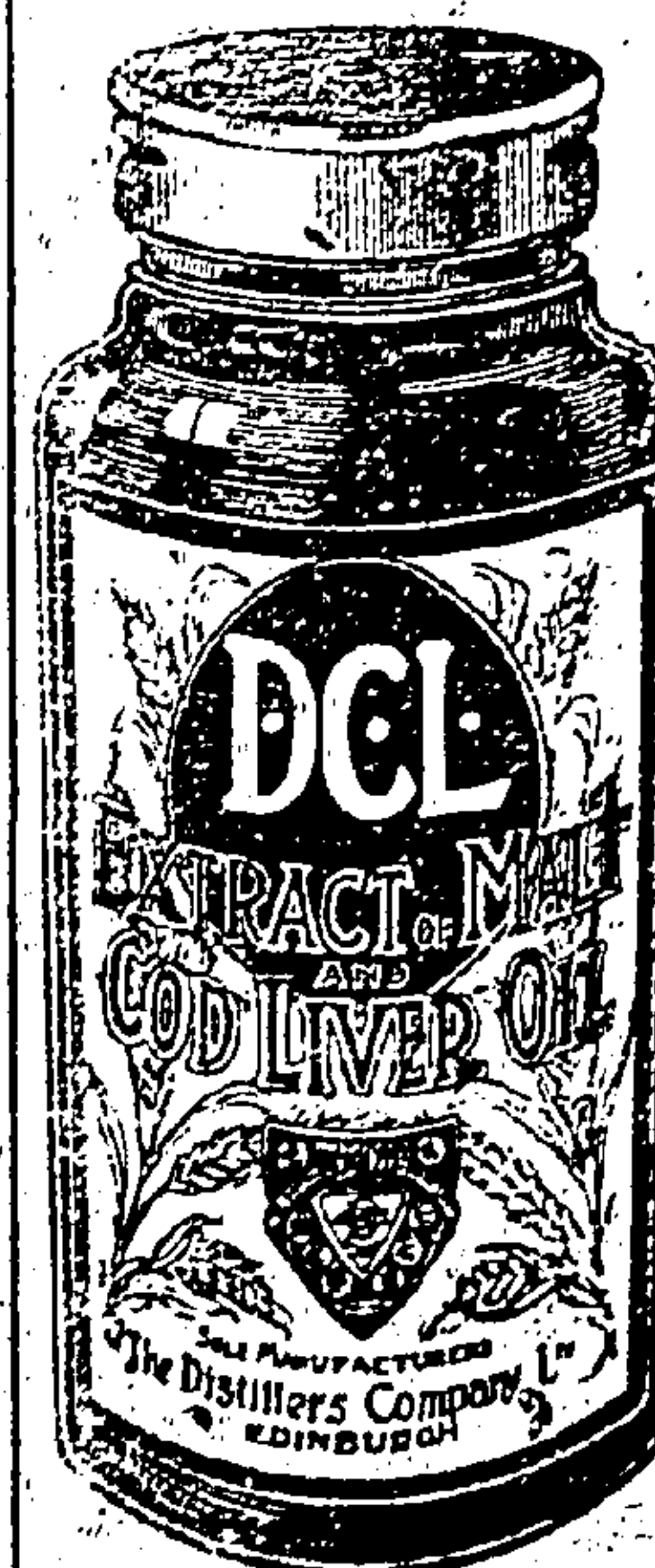
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu	T. 16,000 { Feb., at 11 a.m. { TUES., 19th
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 { Feb., at 11 a.m. { FRIDAY, 18th
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SHANGHAI	Shengkang	13th Jan. at 11 a.m.
TTAO, W'WEI & DALNY	Mohow	14th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	15th Jan. at 3 p.m.
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Hongkong January 11, 1918.

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For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taisang	Sun., 13th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Wed., 16th Jan. at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 17th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kingsing	Fri., 18th Jan. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri., 18th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Thur., 25th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipping Investment Trust.

Sir Owen Phillips, M.P. presided recently at the annual general meeting of the London Maritime Investment Company. He said the net profits for the year ended Sept. 30 last were £26,814, compared with £11,944 for the previous year, to which must be added the balance of £2,250 brought forward from last year, making the total available to be dealt with £28,465. After providing for the dividend upon the preference stock, and adding £11,680 out of the revenue to the reserve fund, and in addition the credit balance on change of investments, £2,319, the directors recommended a dividend on the ordinary stock at the rate of 6 per cent. for the year, less income tax, the balance of £2,347 to be carried forward. Pursuing the policy of the board in building up a substantial reserve fund, as making for the welfare of the company, as well as in the best and permanent interests of the shareholders, the reserve fund had been increased during the period covered by the accounts to the substantial sum of £70,000. This reserve fund was kept distinct not from the ordinary investments of the company, and consisted of £275,000 War Loan Stock. A valuation of the company's investments as at Sept. 30 last showed that the capital and reserve fund were more than intact. Considering the times he thought the shareholders would consider the position as eminently satisfactory, and one which would compare well with most investment companies in the city. The company had no debenture debt, and, in view of the strong financial position they could face the future with confidence. After a tribute to the inestimable service of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, he moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Claim for Bills of Lading.

In the King's Bench Division Commercial Court, before Mr. Justice Bailhache, John Batt & Co. (London), Ltd., of Old Board Street, sought to recover certain Bills of Lading dated Aug. 1, 1914, given in respect of 420 tons of steel, valued £7,000, shipped by plaintiffs on the s.s. Spitzfels, for carriage from Antwerp to Calcutta, which they alleged the defendants, Messrs. John Henry Wackerbarth & Co. agents of the Hansa Line, would not deliver. The Spitzfels, having sailed upon her voyage, took refuge in an Italian port and remained there. After she had been lying there for a considerable time the cargo of steel was requisitioned by the Italian Government, the steel being the property of the plaintiffs, and they were putting forward a claim for compensation in respect of the requisitioned steel, which, no doubt, would be recognised by the Italian Government, in support of that claim, however, it was necessary that they should be able to produce the Bills of Lading showing that the plaintiffs were the real owners of the goods on board the vessel—the usual commercial document of title in respect of goods shipped. After hearing evidence and the addresses of counsel Mr. Justice Bailhache, giving judgment, said:—I think this action fails. It is quite true, the contract for the carriage in this case was put on an end to. It is quite true that if Messrs. Wackerbarth and Co. were to sue for their freight, it would be a complete answer to say they were suing on behalf of an enemy, and no action would lie. This, however, is the converse case to that. It is a case in which the plaintiffs are seeking relief against an alien enemy. In this case plaintiffs are seeking for certain Bills of Lading which are in the hands of Messrs. Wackerbarth and Co. They are in the hands of the terms that they are only to be parted with upon payment of the freight. Plaintiffs desire to get possession without paying. In my judgment, that will not do. If plaintiffs wish to have the Bills of Lading at they do with the only terms that they pay the freight which is due on the shipping of the goods. Of course, if they do that, Messrs. Wackerbarth & Co. are under obligation to see that the money does not in any way leave this country and does not pass over to their principals, but in the meantime they are entitled to hold the Bills of Lading. The action fails.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

How the Situation Now Stands.

London, January 11.

The position as regards the Brest-Litovsk negotiations now is that the Allies not having responded to the Central Powers' proposal for a general peace, the Central Powers now propose that negotiations should be resumed for a separate peace. The meeting has been adjourned for a day in order to allow the Russian and Ukrainian Delegates to prepare a reply. It is regarded as significant that Herr von Kuhlmann and Count Czernin threatened a resumption of hostilities in the event of no separate peace.

AMERICA AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

London, January 11.

Reuters' correspondent at Washington states that by one vote over the necessary two-thirds majority, the House of Representatives has passed a resolution in favour of women's suffrage. If the Senate passes a similar resolution and three-fourths of the States ratify it, it will become law.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Aeroplanes Brought Down.

London, January 11.

A French communique states that two enemy aeroplanes have been brought down.

Violent English Artillery Fire.

London, January 11.

A German official wireless message states:—An enemy surprise attack to the south-east of Ypres broke down. English artillery fire between Moeuvres and Maroing was most violent at dawn.

DEATH.

SMITH.—At Kobe, on the 11th inst., Mathiasen Smith, Manager, Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

CANTON NEWS.

Mass Meeting Considers the Situation.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 11, as follows:—

The Acting Tachun, Mok Wing-sun, held a mass meeting in his yamen this afternoon to discuss the various outstanding questions regarding the present situation. Many important persons, including Admiral Ching Pik-kuang, many captains of the 1st squadron, Nan Wing-kin, the Chief of the General Staff for the combined expedition against the North, Li Liek-wan and Chan King-ming, the Commanders for attacking Fokien, were invited to attend. Many proposals were advocated by those present, and all seemed to show an earnestness in carrying out the task of maintaining the laws of the Republic.

In view of the advance of Lung Chai-kuang's troops, Chak Wong, the Defence Commissioner of Shiu King and Yangkong, has declared martial law in the Yan Ping, Hoi Ping, Toi Shan and Hok Shan districts.

Luk Wing-ting telegraphed to Dr. San Yatsen yesterday stating that as the peace negotiations between the North and South have not reached a settlement, and as he was living in retirement at Nanjing, and dared not control military affairs from a long distance, he hopes that Dr. San and others will co-operate in maintaining the present situation.

Chan King-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against Fokien, intends to hold a farewell ceremony at Tung Kan at 11 a.m. on the 12th inst.

On hearing that many junk had been engaged by certain persons of Macao with the intention of conveying earth with which to fill up the river near Chin Shan, the regimental commander sent soldiers to the river, and found several junks were working there. They seized the junks, together with the seven workmen, who admitted that they were employed by the Portuguese. The Commander then telegraphed to the Authority in Canton asking for instructions. On receipt of a note from the Portuguese Consul at Canton requesting the junks and workmen to be dealt with leniently, the Acting Tachun, it is stated, replied to the commander ordering him to release them.

THE BELGIAN ARMY.

Visit to the Yser Front.

Writing in the Daily Telegraph, Emile Cammaerts says:—

I had not seen the Belgian front for three years. It was in December, 1914, on the morning of the battle of the Yser, a vision of mud and rain, and a thousand hardships cheerfully borne. The work of re-equipment had scarcely started. Many things were still wanting, and some units looked, in their medley of uniforms, like irregular bands of brigades. A few farms could be seen emerging from the floods, like islets from the sea, and the men had to wade knee deep to reach their advance posts. Everything was grey, misty, silent, and mysterious—a desert haunted by an army of ghosts. The thousands of dead whom we had just lost made their presence felt, and there was a pervading reek in the air.

To visit the Belgian trenches as they are to-day, with the vivid memories of what they used to be, is to step from dream into reality, from the trial of sacrifices into hope of an early reward. The bright weather which we enjoyed still increased the contrast. We moved in a world of colours where the warm tones khaki and of the serpens of "camouflage" blended in strange harmony with the blue of the sky and the vivid red of some freshly-wrecked brick wall. The floods were much lower, covered with rustling reeds, alive with water-hens and seagulls. Round Dixmude, Ramscapelle, and Nieupoort shells were bursting incessantly. Field-guns were barking away close by, and the voices of many heavies could now be heard on our side. From time to time some long distance shells whizzed overhead. Every detail of the scene brought the same message of life struggle, and readiness, from the sturdy bearded infantryman going to his rest camp after a spell in the trenches, to the well-organised defences in every village close to the front, to the narrow foot-bridges leading to the advance posts in the floods where Belgians and Germans confront each other every night in an amphibious war full of surprises and thrilling incidents.

For even in the sector of the floods the front held by the Belgian army has never ceased to be lively. With the exception of the counter-attack of Steenstraete, during the second battle of Ypres, no operation on a large scale has been made since 1914, but the artillery duel has never stopped for more than a few days, and there is not one night when some bombing expedition does not take place. Those who would go to the Belgian front with the preconceived idea that nothing happens in that quarter might be sorely disillusioned. They might, for instance, undergo the same experience as the Italian side-camp who, while accompanying King Victor Emmanuel and King Albert in their recent tour of inspection, found himself unexpectedly half-buried by a shell. It would be a great mistake to judge the work of the Belgian army, or for the matter of that, of any army, from the extremely concise and guarded utterances of the official "communiqués."

A Contrast in Types.

There is a small cemetery close to the church of Adinkarke, near Furnes, where the peasants and fishermen who lived in that village used to find a peaceful rest after a long and busy life. Here, among the civilians, close to the iron paling, is the simple tomb of our great national poet, Emile Verhaeren. The cemetery has been enlarged to make room for the boys whom Belgium has lost since the battle of the Yser. Only those who died of wounds in the neighbouring hospitals are buried here, and similar cemeteries can be found closer to the front and in the rear as far as Calais. I have walked through these rows of graves, standing close together, and read there many familiar names on many simple crosses. Rich men, poor men, students and labourers, some who fought since Liège, others who had come from the occupied provinces. Every tomb bears a number, and before I had reached the end of the last

row, I counted 2,000 of them. There are, indeed, many more things happening than the official communiqués allow us to dream of.

I have just said that the tomb of Verhaeren is at Adinkarke, but his body is no longer there. Owing to the frequent German air raids to which the village has been subjected lately, the poet's friends have had the coffin transported to a safer place, if any place can be called "safe" in independent Belgium. For there is not a town, not a village, in this region which has not received some German shell or bomb. Furnes itself, which used to be King Albert's headquarters, has had to be abandoned, not only by the soldiers, but even by the charitable British ladies who used to comfort and help the wounded and the destitute civilians. The picturesque old market-place, once a scene of great animation, is now deserted, and the grass is growing between its cobblestones. A few of the old Spanish gables stand crooked at a dangerous angle, and one house only is still inhabited by an old lady and her daughter, who keep a small café. The four or five soldiers and civilians who are allowed to remain in the town gather there, after their day's work, to drink a glass of beer and play a game of cards, for the Belgian instinct of companionship is hard to kill. I had the opportunity of talking with the old lady who presides over this peaceful assembly. She told me that she had only just come back from a "holiday" she had been obliged to take in France after the last raid, and she confessed to me that this war had been a great worry to her: "Oui, Monsieur, c'est une guerre, c'est bien ennuyeux." The day before I had met at Arras a French woman who had kept her little shop open throughout the bombardment. She was very neatly dressed, and with a bright smile, explained that she had been congratulated by the "prefet." "Oui, m'sieu," she declared, "j'ai une martyre d'Arras." There you have the two types of Flemish and French temperament in a nutshell. They express themselves differently, but they act in the same way.

Brave English "Misses."

From the top of the clock-house of Furnes, amid a cloud of frightened, cawing crows, you could see the whole country spread before you like a map in the evening light. Nieupoort was clouded with bursting shells, and the straight line of the Belgian front could clearly be seen along the Yser floods as far as Oeskerke, and further on beyond Dixmude and Loc, where the enemy line stands so close to our own that in calm weather the faintest whisper can be heard on either side, and is invariably followed by a hail of hand grenades. Straight before us we could see Ramscapelle, which we had not been able to visit owing to a heavy bombardment, and Pertryse, where we had called on two English ladies who established there a first-aid station in 1914, and have remained faithfully at their post. Some change also had occurred there. The "misses," as they are called, have had to leave their old home owing to the visitation of a German shell, and to take up new quarters at the end of the village, on the ground floor of a red-tiled cottage. The first floor has disappeared, but the roof has been skillfully repaired and lowered so that the house looks more or less like a little boy who has tried on his father's hat. If I did not fear to be indiscreet, I should also mention that one of these ladies—who, needless to say, remains a "miss" for the soldiers—has married a Belgian officer, and is now Madame la Baronne de T—. There is not a corner of this Belgian front at Furnes, La Panne, Adinkarke, or Pertryse where Belgian heroism has not been comforted by English kindness, and where the smile of some Englishwoman has not alleviated the suffering of some Belgian soldier.

On my way back on the boat, as luck would have it, I met a Belgian officer on leave, to whom I expressed my admiration for the transformation which had occurred during these last years, and how happy I felt to see the Belgian army re-equipped and stronger in men and material than it had even been before.



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Mustard & Co.
AGENTS



"Yes," he answered, "we have worked a good deal, but there is something much more amazing than these physical improvements; it is the fact that the men, after so many months of patient waiting, have kept up their spirits. When Londoners see our soldiers coming on leave without their trench equipment, and in fresh uniforms they do not realise the hard life which they are leading in Flanders. If, instead of enjoying this bright weather, you had experienced a shell of slush and rain, you would have gathered a very different impression. You are, of course, aware that it is nowhere possible to dig oneself in, in this part of Flanders, so that everywhere our trenches must be built up with sandbags. That means, of course, that the least bombardment upsets your defence works, and obliges the men to repair them constantly. A spell of rain after dry weather is nearly as bad, and you can see your parapet melting and slipping away before your eyes. Then there is their camouflage, those screens of reeds which you find so picturesque. Do you realise that these reeds must be cut at night in the floods and carried in bundles to the roads? When they are dried they are strung together and fixed by wires to poles ten feet high. And there are miles and miles of roads to be screened. You must never forget that there is no division of work in the Belgian army, no shock troops, no fatigue parties. We cannot afford that. The same man fills sandbags one day and joins in a raid the next, after a three-mile walk. I once weighed one of my men's greatcoats after such a night march through the clay, mud, and the rain. It weighed over fifty pounds.

Quite apart from the fact that the soldiers are out off from their people, and that a few only hear from them from time to time, there is the tedious monotony of pursuing the same work amid the same difficulties. In every other army some shifting of troops is possible. We are still marking time on the same spot. Many men would gladly risk their lives for a change of surroundings. As it is, the only trouble we have with them is in trying to avoid needless losses. Only a few days ago I lost two men who, in spite of strict orders, were foolhardy enough to play

cards on their parapet close to the German lines. And if by chance they kill a rabbit or any other game they will not wait until the evening to go and fetch it in full view of the snipers. There will be only one difficulty about an advance, to keep them from rushing into their own barrage. . . . But of course, it cannot be helped. We must remain on Belgian soil around the King. . . .

The King's Self-Denial.

I had passed, a few hours earlier, before the simple house in which King Albert lives with the Queen, surrounded by a few aides-de-camp, and I had endeavoured to imagine the monotonous round of his daily work: his visit to headquarters, where, helped by his Chief of Staff, General Barquey, he examines all the measures dealing with the main administration and direction of the Belgian army; then some inspection either in the rear or towards the front lines, where so many soldiers have met him more than once in dangerous corners and bad weather, by day and night. Once a week King Albert presides over a council of Ministers, taking his large share of responsibilities in the work of reconstruction which is already confronting his Government. He keeps himself informed not only of the least incident happening in the army, but of all the news which might reach him from occupied Belgium. And this incessant work and worry is only relieved, from time to time, by a short visit to the British or French fronts in France. With the exception of a few days spent with her children abroad, Queen Elisabeth has remained at the side of her husband, and thanks to her influence and active work, the Belgian field ambulances and hospitals are now among the best on the Western front. Some people have regretted that King Albert should never leave the zone of danger; others have wondered why, if not for himself, at least for the sake of his people, he never consented to gather, in Paris, London, or New York, the fruits of his world-wide popularity; others still have felt hurt on account of the extreme reserve of his attitude towards the keenest friends of Belgium in search of an interview but when the history of this war is written the true nobility of King Albert's attitude and the great wisdom of his policy

will be fully recognised. As long as his country is in bondage, the place for this soldier is among his soldiers; as long as his people are bleeding under the German yoke there can be no room in this King's soul for any selfish or personal feeling. His glory may shine for the world, but he ignores it. He has refused to reap the crop which he has sown in anguish before the joy of victory has ripened it. With the humblest of his soldiers he prefers to wait patiently until the day of deliverance crowns his efforts. He is much too simple and unaffected to make a vow of reserve and silence, but, with a sure instinct, he has chosen the best way of disarming criticism and preserving to the last his people's loyalty, his soldiers' affection, and his friends' confidence.

Lesson of the Yser.

There is a great lesson to be learnt on the Yser, whether you speak to the men in their dug-outs, to the civilians in the wrecked houses, or to the General at Headquarters. The soldier will tell you "that he is longing to go forward, since he is tired of remaining where he is and there is nowhere else to go in Belgium," the civilian admits that the war is a nuisance, but that "there is no place like home," even if the shells are dropping close to it, and the General will explain to you that the most difficult part of his work is not so much giving the right orders as "oiling the machine in order to see them properly carried out." In this last strip of free Belgium, where cabbages grow against the trenches, close to the flowered tombs of three years ago, common sense has become heroic and heroism has become matter of fact. Inspiration does not alight on men's brows like a bird sent from heaven, it crowns their heads like the solid steel helmets worn by the soldiers, and protects them against bullets sent from hell.

The Passing of a Great Liverpool Firm.

The partnership lately subsisting between Mr. James Arthur Smith, Mr. Robert Lamley Rees, Mr. William Odell Simpson, and Mr. Andrew Angus Lindsay, cotton brokers, at Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, has been dissolved by mutual consent. — *Journal of Commerce*.

VISCOUNT MORLEY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND RECORDS.

A Brilliant Narrative.

Many threads of serious value are combined in Lord Morley's "Recollections," says the *Daily Telegraph*. His has been an interesting figure in the political world; it has also been both interesting and important in the literary world. The question is still unsettled whether it would have been better for John Morley to remain a great intellectual and literary force, or whether he decided rightly to extend his influence by entering the political sphere. There are points on which he himself touches, as we shall see. Meanwhile, there can be no question whatsoever that during most important years in the evolution of modern English history Morley played a conspicuous part, and especially in reference to Chamberlain, Gladstone, and the Home Rule Bill. In later years his name is prominently identified with the progress of reform in Indian administration; while last, and by no means least, his personality gains a poignant significance as being one of those who, for good or evil, refused to undertake the responsibility of the great European war. "The war and our action in it," says Lord Morley in his introduction, "led to my retirement from public office. The world is travelling under formidable onsets into a new era very unlike the times in which my lot was cast." In a certain sense the mere fact that the author surveys a period closed and finished, frankly acknowledging that the newer era belongs to younger men, adds to the weighty importance of these two volumes of recollections, especially when we have to add that his thoughts are clothed in a literary style of much charm and distinction, and that the book itself, not being in any accurate sense a biography, but a series of reasoned comments on the main topics of the author's career, is possessed of a rare attractiveness from the first page to the last.

A Radical.

In 1888 Gochlen at a large political meeting declared that Morley was the "St. Just of our revolution." How many of the audience had heard of St. Just or how many could have told any three facts of his career is a doubtful matter. At all events, the ally served its purpose, and its immediate rhetorical effect brought down the house. Though quite inexact in most important particulars, Gochlen's phrase had some meaning in reference to Morley's early studies. He had associated himself with the course of thought in Rousseau, in Voltaire, and in Diderot, and from that it was easy to infer that he accepted some, if not all, of the principles of the French revolution. As a matter of fact, these studies to which reference has been made were more literary in intention than anything else, and they are of somewhat unequal value. But Morley from a very early age, subject to foreign influences or not, was a Liberal of a somewhat extreme Radical type. In his first volume he defines what he intends by Liberalism.

Respect for the dignity and worth of the individual is its root. It stands for pursuit of social good against class interest or dynastic interest. It stands for the subjection to human judgment of all claims of external authority, whether in an organized Church or in more loosely gathered societies of believers, or in books held sacred. In law-making it does not neglect the higher characteristics of human nature, it attends to them first. In executive administration, though judge, gaoler and perhaps the hangman will be indispensable, still mercy is counted a wise supplement to terror. . . . Needless to say, we use the mighty word in its large, far spreading, continental sense, not merely in the zone of English politics and party."

The direct opposite and antithesis to this frame of mind is, Morley himself notes, Militarism, of which Napoleon was, perhaps, the master type. "For all this

to-day's name," he says, "is Militarism, the point-blank opposite of Liberalism in its fullest and profoundest sense, whatever the scale and whatever the disguise." In other words, Morley accepted almost from the outset the gospel of free intellectual and social expansion, and in his early relationships, as well as in his early work, he illustrated and expounded this gospel on strictly rationalist lines. When he became editor of the "Fortnightly Review," his aim was to make it an organ of the most advanced thought, especially in matters of religion, and at a later period, when he went to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, his main effort was to fight a battle against coercion in every form, but especially in relation to Ireland and the Irish "Reformers." John Stuart Mill clearly influenced him. Moreover, he had the greatest reverence for his teacher, because he championed so zealously the cause of woman's emancipation. This did not prevent him, however, from criticising his master and pointing out defects, for instance, in Mill's posthumous tract on Theism. If, however, we think of Morley as a Radical of a somewhat dry and austere type, a disciple of the Manchester school and an exponent of the inner value of Cobden's theories, we must also remember that some of his friendships showed a very genial and humane side. There is a delightful chapter in this book on his friendship with George Meredith, and there is a warm-hearted tribute also to the character and work of Matthew Arnold. The chapters on Joseph Chamberlain, the new friend that Morley made in 1873—apparently to his surprise—have real historical value containing one of the most sympathetic portraits of a man with whom Morley afterwards so acutely disagreed on the subject of Irish Home Rule. Here, for instance, are some sentences which reveal the great Birmingham dictator as Morley saw him:

"Of the small personal jealousy that is the torment of men who lack confidence in their own qualities it is little to say that Chamberlain had none. From that root of evil nobody in the world stood clearer. His fidelity to a political ally was incomparable, but for a man who was more to him than a political ally his solicitude was always alive and anxious, and I have known more than one instance where it was even singularly chivalrous. He was intent upon his public ends, and confident that they must in the long run succeed. In the moves and manœuvres that are inseparable from the machinery of party he speedily became a peculiarly sharp-sighted expert, for they were indispensable in carrying policies forward. Of him we may say, as was said of Thiers, he was fit for all the parts in the great drama."

That these two men should be friends at all aroused a certain amount of surprise. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, found a constant puzzle in the long intimacy between Chamberlain and Morley. "You are not different," he used to say, "man and wife are often different, but you two are the very contradiction." On this Lord Morley comments, "I do not try to analyse or explain. . . . For thirteen strenuous years we lived the life of brothers."

Literature and Politics.

By this time, of course, Morley had already crossed the Rubicon which divides intellectual work in a study from political business on a platform and in the House of Commons. It is interesting to note that he feels himself called upon to defend his abandonment of letters. "Of the thousand felicities of youth," he remarks, "what can surpass the elation of a literary apprentice. . . . one day finding a gate open for him in the great Parliamentary turnpike road?" It was not till 1883 that Morley became member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, after seeking in vain a seat in Blackburn in 1880 and at Westminster in 1880. Was the decision wise? Morley clearly thinks it was, or rather thinks that in his case it was inevitable. He is quite aware that a transition from books and the publicist's pen to the vicissitudes of political action is not much favoured by happy precedent. He recalls the case of Cicero, of Macaulay, of

Disraeli, of Balfour, to say nothing of Gladstone, Bellinghams, and Addison. His friend Arnold evidently thought that Morley's position would be really greater if he universally recognised as the literary exponent of a Radical creed, and remained a great publicist. But our author is quite clear that his fate ordained him to become a politician. "No words," he says, "can really be needed to explain that now and then a man should grow weary of decent proficiency among the horns and strings of the orchestra, and resolve to try his tread upon the stage, where, besides the declamations of the scene, he is freshened by pithy asides in the coulisses." At all events Morley took the plunge, and during twenty-five years, from 1883 to 1908, sat in Parliament, for seventeen of those years being in a minority.

Home Rule.

It was Ireland, Ireland all the way—during the time when Morley held a prominent position in the political world. Gladstone had picked him out as one of his ablest lieutenants, and, indeed, it is quite a question whether the policy of Home Rule did not come from Morley's brain rather than from that of his chief. At all events, as Secretary for Ireland, when the great Liberal leader was composing the outlines of his great scheme, it was the business of Lord Morley to meet the Irish leaders, especially Parnell, to decide questions of detail—for instance, whether the Irish members were to be retained in the House of Parliament or not—and to adhere with firm consistency to Lord Spencer's view of the necessity of accompanying Home Rule by a Land Bill. Parnell at a later period paid a warm-hearted tribute to his firmness and consistency, adding that if there had been more John Morleys in the Administration Ireland would have been a happier country. Two characteristic anecdotes are told of John Bright and Harley in reference to Morley's resolute advocacy of Home Rule. Bright the first time he met him in the lobby said: "Do you know what I say about you? I keep wondering whether it is courage or folly in you." I wondered pleasantly, in reply, says Lord Morley, whether the question was in him good nature or good manners. Harley, who had his own quarrels with Mr. Gladstone about Gladstone's swine, and other critical affairs, remarked, "Ah, he has sent you, my dear friend, to Ireland as he sent Gordon to Khartoum. I advise you to look out for yourself; that is all."

Balfour and Parnell.

One of the most charming qualities illustrated in these volumes is the author's analytic ability to trace the character of those with whom, or against whom he had to work. There is, for instance, a clear difference of logical and social temper between Morley and Balfour—the first a rationalist, the second a metaphysician; the first a direct and uncompromising politician; the second a highly intelligent but always practical statesman. But the picture drawn by Morley of Balfour in these chapters is full of a gentle indulgence, a gracious appreciation which, considering the opposite views they took of Irish affairs, is infinitely pleasant to read.

It would be more natural to find an appreciation of Parnell. Morley had much to do with him, seeing him probably more constantly than any of the others, and doing his best to work with him towards a solution of the Irish problem. Everyone knows there was something cold, austere, and hard about the uncrowned king of Ireland. He probably possessed little or no personal ambition. He had thrown himself with all the manifold powers of his nature into the struggle for Irish independence, and throughout the greater part of his career he was confident as to the result. He did not care for laurels. Until the last fatal period, when to a large extent he lost his nerve, Parnell even in the most agitated scenes preserved an icy composure, and discovered no sign of a quickened pulse. As Lord Morley remarks, "His politics were a vehement battle, not a game, no staff of a career."

As to his oratory we get an emphatic verdict.

"I once asked Mr. Gladstone on the bench if he did not think Parnell a good speaker. 'Indeed I do, for he has got the very rarest of all qualities in a speaker—measure. He always says exactly as much as, and not any more nor less than, he means to say.' His speeches, even when least exciting or rhetorical, were studded with incisive remarks singularly well compressed." Meredith, who thought Mr. Gladstone too much of an actor, was immensely struck by Parnell's style in a speech at a public banquet to which I persuaded our poet to go. No public man of his time was more free of the evil arts of pose, nobody more disdainful of playing to the gallery, though when he had a practical object to gain he did not forget a ruling passion to his hearers, as when he talked of snapping the last link to a Fenian audience in America."

Lord Morley trusted him, and, apparently, without repenting it. On the eve of the Home Rule Bill in 1886, Parnell asked if he might have a draft of the main provisions to communicate to half a dozen of his colleagues. After some demur Morley consented, with warnings to him of the frightful mischief that would be caused by any leakage. Not a word came out. Recalling the incident some time afterwards, Parnell said "Three of the men who saw your draft were newspaper men, and any newspaper would have given a thousand pounds for it. No wonderful virtue, you may say. But how many of your House of Commons would believe it?" The later period in his career—that miserable debacle after which for Parnell himself vengeance became the policy of a tragic day—is only lightly touched on. Indeed, there is the less reason to deal with Parliamentary details; inasmuch as the politics of the time are fully discussed in Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

Imperialism.

We have left ourselves but little space to indicate the interesting comments which accompany the incidents of Morley's later years. We know the attitude he assumed towards the Boer War; his views on Imperialism and Imperialistic policy are familiar to us. Chamberlain had once said that, though we could not be proud of all the steps taken in the acquisition of our Empire, it is "a great potentiality, the greatest that was ever given to man." Morley comments: "When we remember the quarrels as to suzerainty, paramountcy, and the other juridical mysteries of English claims that led to the Boer War, misgiving as to the virtues of sovereign potentialities may well arise." In this connection we find the following footnote to history:

"Week-end with the Chamberlains at Highbury. Extremely pleasant. He asked me the eternal question, 'Where was it you think we went wrong in the Boer quarrel?' and I gave my standard answer, 'At the Bloemfontein Conference, between Milner and Kruger. You had at last got the old gentleman down from his sulky fastnesses at Pretoria, and yet, at the first point of difference, Milner throws the table over, and breaks it. If you had been there, when a hard point arose you would have pushed the tobacco jar to him across the table, suggested a reflective pause, and persevered until the thing had been brought round.' And here is an estimate of the character of Campbell-Bannerman, a warm tribute, as we might expect, but paid with that rare felicity of touch and that just appreciation of important points which mark all the many portraits in these volumes:—

"As soon as ever Parliament met, it was evident that the new leader, with his bonhomie, humour, plain and lively common sense, splendid temper, not without occasional points of pleasant malice, his easy ways in business, was exactly fitted for the new assembly. When he instantly followed one of Mr. Balfour's ingenious trains of dialectic by the blunt exclamation that we had 'best have done with all this foolery,' the House felt, with excited refreshment, that they had got the very man they wanted. More and more they liked him and respected him, and felt that he was thoroughly at

OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Queen Elizabeth and Tiger Outclassed.

Paris, Nov. 5.—M. Rousseau, the naval expert of the *Temps*, continues his appreciative and well-informed articles on his visit to British centres of shipbuilding activity. At Fairfield Yard, Govan, he saw with wonder and amazement the extraordinary dimensions of certain new British warships, beside which the *Queen Elizabeth* and *Tiger* would seem very modest.

Although complete discretion was observed, he adds that as to actual sea use needed only to remark that the ships on which those two earlier vessels had been laid down had to be enlarged to realise that the new types were bigger than the old. M. Rousseau continues:—

"In these yards one sees constructed side by side cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine-sweepers, passenger steamers, cargo boats, and even a ferry boat."—Reuter.

Killed In Action.

A report from Home says that Lieut. Lutyns, son of Mr. Arthur Lutyns, formerly well known in the F.M.S., has been killed in action.

home in his business and their own. The recent dimensions and the memory of them melted promptly away under "the cohesion of office," and he found no more loyal adherents than those who had been the most apprehensive of his failure."

There is also an appreciation of Sir William Harcourt, which we should like to quote, did only space permit. Incidentally it throws fresh light on that somewhat obscure chapter in our political history which followed the retirement of Gladstone. Then Rosebery succeeded to an uneasy throne, and Harcourt—his only possible rival in the Premiership—discovered that he could not count on as much support as he thought he deserved. The chapters on Indian reforms, in which Lord Morley, now become Secretary of State for India, explains and illustrates his liberal policy towards natives and his desire to extend the sphere of independence and self-government, are very valuable and important; and no less significant attaches to the chapter "A Crisis in Prorogative," in which our author throws side-lights on the battle between the two Houses and the much-criticised Parliament Bill. But though much must be omitted, we must find room for a silhouette of the German Emperor, whom Morley met more than once. The last sentence has a tragic irony.

"About the Emperor's personality. I hear a good deal of talk from some who saw him at close quarters; some of it little better than gossip, it is true, but from authentic gossip one may pick up a grain of ore. The general verdict from people well qualified to judge seems to be adverse to any claim to a place in the front rank, e.g., with men like Bismarck, or Cavour, or old Metetrach, or statesmen of the fox-breed like Leopold of Belgium. Superficial, hurried, impetuous, badly balanced, these are a few of the descriptive epithets. One impression—and in my eye it is a golden impression—he appears to have left in the mind of everybody, namely, that he does really desire and intend peace."

Such are the main topics of two volumes of autobiography, in the highest degree remarkable and characteristic, presenting a personality, essentially kindly and sympathetic, intelligent and acute. Lord Morley has not always been graciously treated by his critics, who have sometimes attributed to him a narrow outlook, and frequently called him cold and hard. Yet he deserves as much as Mill the title of "The Saint of Rationalism." A well-known Frenchman once said that all great thoughts come from the heart. Morley added the rider, "Yes, but they must go round by the head." That exactly fixes his type.

SIR L. S. JAMESON.

Some Details of His Career.

In its obituary notice of the late Sir Leander Starr Jameson, the *New York Evening Post* says:—Dr. "Jim," as he was popularly known in the hustling days, went to South Africa in the early days of the discovery of the Kimberly mines, and there met Cecil Rhodes and became his warm friend and confidant. The young Scotch doctor soon developed into a veritable South African diplomat, and appeared to have remarkable power over the natives. At one time he went alone on a mission, on behalf of Rhodes's South Africa Company, to King Lobengula, of Matabeleland, and persuaded that warrior chief, in exchange for a few old firearms, and trinkets of little value, to permit the company to settle his country and exploit the gold mines. Within five years the iron rule of Lobengula had been broken and he himself perished miserably, very largely through the energy and foresight of Dr. Jameson himself.

From 1891-93, Dr. Jameson acted as Administrator of Mashonaland. When the Matabele menace to the safety of the Mashonias, Dr. Jameson considered that it was essential to break the power of Lobengula. "Shall I go it?" he received the mysterious telegram, "Read Luke xiv, 31." A Testament was with some difficulty procured, and he read, "Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with 10,000 to meet him that cometh against him with 20,000?" The buoyant Scotchman's reply was, "All right; have read Luke xiv, 31." He had but 1,000 men, some machine-guns, and the help of Kham's natives; but he overcame Lobengula and his 15,000 splendid fighting men with ease and dispatch, at a cost which was trivial as compared with the advantages secured. "In recognition of their Imperial services," Mr. Rhodes was made a Privy Councillor and Dr. Jameson a C.B. and Administrator of Rhodesia.

At this time Rhodes was Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and his schemes for the unification of South Africa had been thwarted by President Kruger, and after a tempestuous interview with the Boer President, toward the end of November, 1895, Dr. Jameson promised the Uitlanders to redress their grievances against the Boers, visited Johannesburg, and it was arranged that he should enter the Transvaal with an armed force simultaneously with the outbreak in the capital of the Rand, but only on receiving word from the Reform Leaders. They gave him then an undated letter, which justified the resolution and appealed to him for aid. It contained the famous phrase that "thousands of unarmed men, women, and children of our race will be at the mercy of well-armed Boers," and appealed to Jameson to come to the rescue. What actually decided Jameson to act is still somewhat a mystery. On the night of Sunday, December 29, he took the bit between his teeth, and invaded the Transvaal with 494 men, eight Maxim, and three light field pieces.

He was surrounded at Doornkop, near Krugersdorp, almost at the gates of Johannesburg, and on January 3, 1896, compelled to surrender. Rhodes at once realised that his friend's rash act meant the ruin of his own career, and the failure of the whole Uitlander scheme for overthrowing Kruger. But, with characteristic generosity, he said to Mr. Schreiner on that memorable day of December: "Poor old Jameson! Twenty years we have been friends, and now he goes and ruins me. I cannot hinder him. I cannot go and destroy him." Jameson, when in London awaiting trial, admitted having made "a discreditable failure," but he added, "I should like all my friends to know that my enterprise was not so mad as you all seem to think. It was a question of hours, if not of minutes, whether I succeeded or not in reaching Johannesburg with my troops before my advance was cut off at Krugersdorp; and

ONE-MAN BUSINESSES.

Special Commissioner Appointed.

The President of the Local Government Board is anxious that all possible steps shall be taken to reduce hardship in the cases of sole proprietors of businesses who through the nation's necessities have to join the colours. He is convinced that the best way of doing this, consistently with the legitimate claims of the army, is by co-operation among traders, and he appeals strongly to traders who remain in civil life, whether they are of military age or above military age, to assist in this matter, so that the fellow-traders who have to leave their businesses in order to serve the country may do so with the assurance that their business interests will as far as possible be protected.

The solution of the problem rests mainly with the traders themselves, and if they will but co-operate wholeheartedly to solve the difficulties much can be done. Enough has already been achieved in various parts of the country to show that co-operation for the maintenance of a man's business is practicable to a very large extent if good will and an earnest desire to render all reasonable assistance to the man who has been called to serve his country are forthcoming. It is not practicable to lay down any one scheme for the whole country; the measures which may be advisable in any particular case depend on the local circumstances, and it is the men who are conversant with the businesses concerned who are the persons best qualified to determine in what way help can best be given.

Mr. Hayes Fisher has appointed Mr. R. A. Botherham, the chairman of the local tribunal for Coventry, who has been active in pressing forward co-operation for safeguarding the interests of men who have joined the forces, as a Special Commissioner to visit localities and generally to assist the Board in forwarding schemes of co-operation.

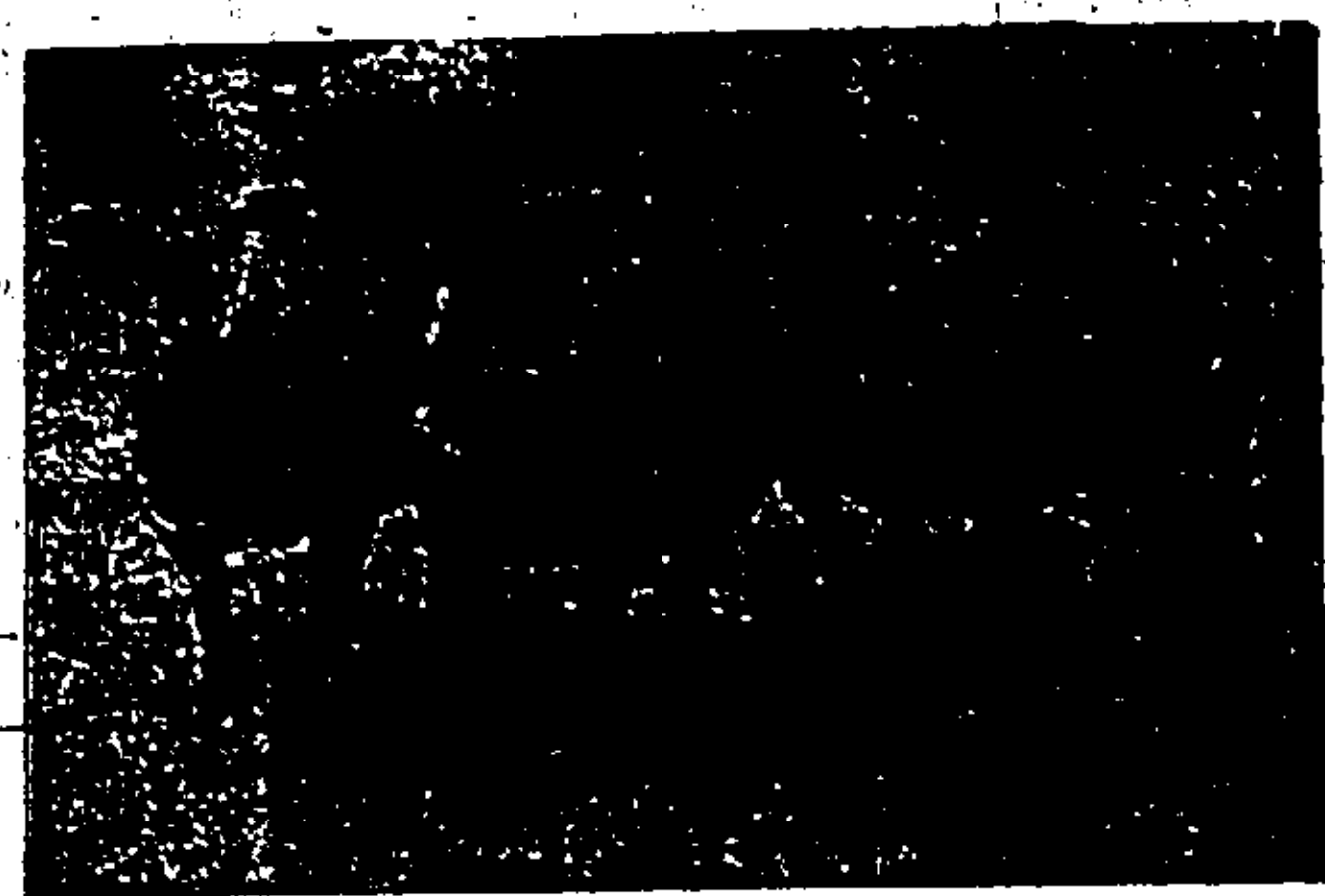
Steelworkers and Shipbuilding.

In the current issue of the *Journal of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation* there is an article on the increased shipbuilding programme. Referring to the efforts being made to secure a largely increased output of steel for this purpose, the writer states:—"We know that the members of the confederation will put their backs into the matter, and see to it that the shipbuilders get their steel. Without steel these ambitious programmes cannot be carried out, and every man who does his best to increase output is performing a national service."

If I had once got in, I must ask you to believe that my arrival there would have altered the whole complexion of affairs. The Boers handed the raiders over to the British Government, and Jameson and the officers in command were tried in London. In May, 1896, Jameson was found guilty of a felonious offence, and was sentenced to penal servitude, but the sentence was at once commuted to ten months' ordinary imprisonment. He was released in the December following, owing to ill-health.

After a while he returned to South Africa, and was elected Member for Kimberley in 1900. He was soon appointed a director of the De Beers Company, and of the British South Africa Company, of which latter company he was later president. He exerted himself actively in Cape politics, and came to be regarded as "the second in command" of the Progressive party. When Rhodes's death occurred, Jameson was acclaimed his political successor, and it was under his leadership that the Progressives fought and won a general election, and in 1904 he was made Premier of Cape Colony, and Privy Counsellor in 1907, resigning in 1908, when his party was beaten in the election. From 1910 to 1912 he was member of Parliament from the Harbour Division of Cape Town, and in 1911 was created a baronet.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNERED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

West Indian Coaling Stations.

The fact that the West Indian islands are on the direct route for vessels using the Panama Canal gives them a special importance as coaling stations, commercially as well as strategically. Though the United States provides such stations of the canal itself, there is room for competition—a fact which the U.S.A. is recognising by improving the stations in Cuba, and in the recently-acquired St. Thomas. To get a fair share of this trade, the coaling stations in the British West Indies will need, however, to make considerable improvement in their facilities for loading and despatch. This requires to be done at once, failing which the whole trade is likely, according to reports reaching the British Empire Producers' Organisation, to pass to the non-British stations.

South African Mining.

The coal output for June amounted to 859,459 tons, valued at £270,930, a decrease compared with May of 82,542 tons, and in value £21,455. The Transvaal output totalled 428,080 tons, a decrease of 64,640 tons; Natal contributed 255,416 tons, a decrease of 14,759 tons; the Free State 75,320 tons, a decrease of 2,062 tons, and the Cape 642 tons, a decrease of 81 tons. The sales and shipments of copper amounted to only 374 tons for the month, representing £20,982, a decrease in tonnage compared with the previous month of 698, and establishing the smallest output for the half-year. The output of tin represented by sales and shipments was 272 tons, return, The silver output was 78,746 ozs., valued at £10,409, a decrease of 692 ozs. The labour return shows that 31,946 whites and 270,682 coloureds were employed in mining throughout the Union in June, the former a decrease of 1,210, and the latter of 7,293 compared with May.

The Coal Export Trade.

The disposition of our coal exports, owing to the rigorous censorship of the Government, is not known, with the result that coal exporters are utterly in the dark as to the trend of trade. The chief customer for British coal is France, and exporters have been compelled to rely for information as to the quantity of coal France has received upon the returns which are published in French newspapers. Outputs of American collieries and tonnage sent to sidewater are available in American papers, whilst Germany still publishes the monthly output of the collieries. Now that the coal export trade of this country is confined in the main to Europe, it is suggested that the monthly returns as to shipments should be given by the Board of Trade, as by the time the lists are printed the coals have been received by the various countries. As least, it would be an advantage to coal exporters to publish quarterly returns showing the export of coals for comparison with other periods. For the exact position of our coal trade is known to those who participated in the business. *Journal of Commerce.*

Unique Offer to Iron and Steel Firms.

We have been informed upon good authority that the French authorities have made a unique offer to British iron and steel companies possessing coal mines. The offer is that British firms will be allowed to exploit the metallic mines captured from the enemy on the consideration that a ton of coal should be given to France in return for every ton of ore extracted. The offer has been made to several iron and steel firms in this country who possess coal mines, and has been under consideration for the past few weeks. It is understood, however, that there are at the present time many difficulties in the way of the carrying out of such a scheme of reciprocity, chief amongst which is the difficulty of assembling supplies owing to the dearth of available vessels. Another drawback is the fact that most establishments are utilising the bulk of their coal output and have no margin for bartering. Still the offer is regarded in commercial circles as an unique one, inasmuch as it points to a method whereby supplies can be exchanged without the medium of currency. *Journal of Commerce.*

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLING; SA.—SALES; P.—POVERTY; N.—NOMINAL.

Today's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915.		1916/7.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	
	Banks.								
n. \$590	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 545
b. & sa. \$290	Marine Insurance.								
	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 250
b. \$115	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
b. \$740	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,498	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 730
n. ex 78 \$205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190
	Fire Insurance.								
b. \$125	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168 121
n. \$310	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 290
	Shipping.								
b. \$72 1/2	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 70
b. \$17 1/2	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17
b. \$170	Indo-China (Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ltd.) Preferred	50,000	\$5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	241 119 1/2
b. \$33 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	68	Oct.	50	Dec.	186 87
n. \$28 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 86 1/2
	Refineries.								
sa. \$91	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 82
sa. \$36	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P. \$0	all					41 29
	Mining.								
b. \$38 1/2	Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion	600,000	\$1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 1/2 26 1/2
b. \$25 1/2	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	4 1/2	Mar.	2 1/2	Jan.	3 1/2 1 1/2
sa. \$31 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 25 1/2
s. \$23 1/2	Ural Caspians	796,666	\$1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 23 1/2
n. \$7 1/2	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,900	G. \$10	all					
b. \$97	Docks Wharves, Godowns, & C.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	99 67
sa. \$127	H.K. & W. D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2
b. \$70	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	95 59
b. \$66	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	98 67
	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
b. \$50	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
n. \$90	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2 85
b. \$54 1/2	H'hyreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7 1/2 5 1/2
n. \$30	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	80	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
b. \$70	Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
n. \$81	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
b. \$90	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	108 89
	Cotton Mills.								
b. \$170 1/2	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	180 130
s. \$16	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	164	July	114	Feb.	164 114
n. \$65	Laon Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
s. \$123	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	136 81
n. \$44	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	6 1/2	Oct.	6 1/2	Dec.	7 1/2 4 1/2
n. \$790	Yangtzeopos	175,000	\$5	all					
	Miscellaneous.								
b. \$7 1/2	China P'oneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10 1/2 6 1/2
b. \$35 1/2	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3 1/2	Mar.	4 1/2	Oct.	4 1/2 3
b. \$75 1/2	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all					
sa. \$31 1/2	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10 1/2	Oct.	10 1/2 7 1/2
sa. \$72	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 20
b. \$48	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	11 1/2	Oct.	5 1/2	Jan.	12 1/2 6 1/2
b. \$180	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	62,000	\$25	all	190	Dec.	182	Oct.	190 147 1/2
s. \$29 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2
b. \$6 3/4	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7 1/2 5 1/2
b. \$14	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2 12
n. \$18 1/2	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9 1/2	June	10 1/2 8 1/2
n. \$10	Do. (New)	50,000	\$10	all	1 1/2	Mar.	80	Oct.	1 1/2 90
b. \$24	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4 1/2	Jan.	3	June	4 1/2 3 1/2
n. \$12	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 12
sa. \$54	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Mar.	6 1/2	Oct.	7 1/2 5 1/2
s. \$65 1/2	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6 1/2	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
n. \$29 1/2	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		28 28
n. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$10	all					11 9 1/2

BENJAMIN & POTTS. Share and General Brokers. Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, TELEPHONE NO. 112.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JAN. 11, 1918.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS' THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	T/T Marks..... Nom.	Demand, Germany.....
T/T Demand..... 3 1/2	T/T France..... 4 1/2	Demand, New York..... 7 1/2
30 d/a..... 3 1/2	Demand, Paris..... 4 1/2	T/T Bombay.....
60 d/a..... 3 1/2	BUYING.	Demand, Bombay..... Nom.
4 m/s..... 3 1/2	4 m/s. L/C..... 3 1/2	T/T Calcutta.....
T/T Shanghai..... 129 1/2	4 m/s. D/F..... 3 1/2	Demand, Calcutta..... Nom.
T/T Singapore..... 140 1/2	30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne..... 3 1/2	Demand, Manila..... 145
T/T India..... Nom.	30 d/a. San Francisco & New York..... 7 1/2	Demand, Singapore..... 12 1/2
Demand, India..... Nom.	4 m/s. Marks..... Nom.	On Haiphong..... 3 1/2 prem.
T/T San Francisco & New York..... 7 1/2	4 m/s. France..... 4 1/2	On Saigon..... 14 1/2 prem.
T/T Java..... 164 1/2	6 m/s. France..... 4 3/4	On Bangkok..... 50 1/2
		Sovereign..... 650 Nom
		Gold Leaf, per oz..... 42.40
		Bar Silver, per oz..... 45 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese..... 20 cts. pieces 7% dia.	
Chinese..... 10 " 7% "	
Hongkong 20 cts. c. par.	
" 10 " 10 " "	

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up).....Fr. 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Richmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
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9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	" 10 Min.
9.40 A.M.	9.40 A.M.	" 10 Min.
9.50 A.M.	9.50 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	" 10 Min.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	" 10 Min.
11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	" 10 Min.
11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	" 10 Min.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	" 10 Min.
11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	" 10 Min.
11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	" 10 Min.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
3.40 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
5.10 P.M.	5.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
5.40 P.M.	5.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
5.50 P.M.	5.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
6.10 P.M.	6.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
6.20 P.M.	6.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
6.40 P.M.	6.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
6.50 P.M.	6.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	" 10 Min.
7.10 P.M.	7.10 P.M.	" 10 Min.
7.20 P.M.	7.20 P.M.	" 10 Min.
7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.	" 10 Min.
7.40 P.M.	7.40 P.M.	" 10 Min.
7.50 P.M.	7.50 P.M.	" 10 Min.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M	

